

## Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingerson, Editors and Proprietors.  
F. W. Wieland.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW, WING, CASS, ITasca AND AITKEN COUNTIES, and the City of Brainerd.

POPULATION OF BRAINERD 12,000.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second-class matter.

Congressman Dingley of Maine admits, in a Washington interview, that his State has one liquor saloon to every seven hundred inhabitants. That does not speak well for a State in which prohibition is said to prohibit.

One of the latest patents issued is for a railway station indicator. The indicator consists of a canvas roll inside a glass box that works automatically, either backward or forward, and displays any number of station names. The roll is moved by means of an air cylinder attached to the locomotive boiler by rubber tubing, and provided with a piston and ratchet, worked by a lever. When the engineer, after leaving one station, lifts the lever it produces a vacuum in the rubber tube and moves the piston, which turns the canvas roll with a snap and displays the name of the next station. This saves the passengers mental wear and tear of trying to translate the unknown dead language in which the professional conductor habitually announces the next station.

The German and French governments will perhaps feel strengthened in their determination to exclude American pork when they learn that there has been a genuine case of trichinosis in Minneapolis. The fact that the disease was contracted from a piece of meat bought in the ordinary course of trade, and that the butcher who sold it was entirely ignorant of the existence of the infection in the product, shows that nobody can feel absolutely safe in eating raw pork. The afflicted family were stricken down with the terrible disease after partaking of smoke ham. Neither smoking nor pickling will kill the trichine germs. Nothing but thorough cooking will prove effective. There is no danger eating meat after it has been subject all through to a heat equal to 212 degrees Fahrenheit; and this precaution can be easily taken. Pork is a meat that requires very thorough cooking at all times, and in view of its peculiar susceptibility to trichine infection, the cooking process cannot be too carefully attended to.

There is a logical consistency in the demand made upon Congress by the representatives of the Knights of Labor and other kindred organizations that a law shall be enacted prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract. It is impossible to say what extent this custom has obtained favor in the practices of the large manufacturers, though it is well known that, throughout the Eastern and Middle States, individuals and corporations needing the services of a large number of working men and women have at times resisted the strain upon them of an upward tendency in wages by sending abroad and hiring foreign operatives. It is notorious that those who have chiefly resorted to this method are also those who have been the most active in detaching the theory of American industrial protection. They have not hesitated to make the erroneous assertion, when popular opinion was to be influenced, that the great merit of the protective system consisted in the high rate of wages which it accorded to the American workingmen; but when the pinch came, they have been only too willing to have resorted to the so-called pauper labor of Europe.

## Mr. Fred Douglass is Prosperous.

Mr. Douglass has not failed to profit by the opportunities that have opened up before him, and has followed the injunction to "put money in thy purse." He has a large and well-furnished residence at Uniontown, a sort of suburb of Washington. Some years ago he was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, which office had then attached a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and no sooner had he got it than he gave his three sons clerkships. He is now Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia and gets a salary of \$5,000 a year. None of his children are married, but all live at home.

## He Broke up the School.

"That is the new school house, is it?" inquired Miss Alice Ray, the "new teacher," as the farmer's plodding little team passed by a little white house standing endwise to the road inclosed in a rather dilapidated fence.

"Yes, that's where you'll hold forth," remarked Uncle Zake Woodburn, "but I'm afeared you won't hold out long, for we've got the toughest set of boys in the state," and Uncle Zake gave a kind of sacking little laugh as he thought of the timid little demure damsel at his side controlling the boys of Bear Creek school.

"But don't the directors expel them when they are beyond the control of the teacher?" asked Alice, her heart beginning to sink at the prospect before her.

"Expel 'em no, we never expel nobody; if a teacher can't boss the school we just let it boss him. It ain't our fight, an' the school here generally bosses the teacher, and that's been some pretty good men ficked in that school house by the boys."

"I did not know the school was so unruly," said poor Alice, wishing heartily that she had hired out as a washerwoman instead of trying to teach the savages of Bear Creek. "Oh, well, maybe it won't be so bad this winter; that's Jim Turner, he's one of the toughest of 'em; and he'll be twenty one in a month, and you'll get rid of him; but that's the Brindley boys, they're mighty nigh as bad."

Poor Alice listened with a sinking heart. The cold, hard duties before her were dreary enough at best; but to go alone and unknown in to a strange neighborhood to teach her first school, and to be met at the outset by such dark prophecies made her feel homeless a timid, shrinking little thing, and if she had possessed any where on the whole broad earth a roof to shelter her she would have turned back from Bear Creek school even then. But she had no home. Her mother had died when she was but fourteen, and she had kept house for her father two years, when he died, leaving her all alone. Before he died he advised her to expend the little sum he would be able to leave her in fitting herself for a teacher, and Alice had fulfilled his directions so literally that when she had completed her course of study at the normal school she hardly \$10 left and when she paid Uncle Zake for hauling her and her little trunk from the nearest railroad town to the district where she was to teach, she had but \$5 left.

Monday morning as she started for the school house she felt as if she were going to the scaffold. Her course of pedagogies in the normal institute had included no such a problem as this school promised to be, and if it were not for shame she would have given her single \$5 bill to any one to take her back to the railroad and pay her fare to L, the town where she had attended school.

When she arrived at the school house about twenty or thirty pupils grouped around talking, but a spell of silence fell upon them as she walked up and saluted them with a "good morning" which was more like the chirp of a frightened bird than any thing else. As she unlocked the door and entered what she had already begun to regard as a chamber of torture, two or three slowly followed her into the room and depositing their books upon the whitened desks, took seats and fixed their eyes on her with a stare that did not help to strengthen her nerves.

All the rules and regulations of her Theory and Practice of Opening School Upon the First Day seemed to vanish and leave her head whirling in dizzy helplessness. She tried to think of some cheerful remark, but her brain refused to form the thought and her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth. She could see in the faces of her pupils, most of whom were now in the school room that they were aware of her fright and enjoyed it thoroughly. By a strong effort she partially recovered herself and bravely resisted the temptation to lean her head on the desk and have a good cry. She felt that she must do something or faint, as she rang the bell, though it lacked fifteen minutes to 9. She began taking down the names and ages of her pupils and by the time this was completed she began to feel more at ease. She then began examining the pupils in the different branches in order to assign them to their proper classes. She had finished the examination in all the

branches except the advanced reading class, which was principally composed of grown girls and young men, among whom was the terrible Jim Turner, of whom she had been warned. Several of the members of the class had read, and it was now the turn of Moses Bradley, a huge, heavy-set fellow, with small, malicious eyes and a general air of ruffianism. When he was called up to read he did not rise from his seat, but began to read in a thick, indistinct voice from a book hidden in his lap.

"Mr. Bradley, will you please stand up when you read?" asked Alice.

"I can read just as well sittin' down," replied the fellow with a dogged air.

"But it is one of the rules in a reading class to stand up to read," said Alice, her heart quaking with fear as she foresaw the incipient rebellion.

"I reckon you will have to make a new rule for me then," impudently answered Moses, glancing sideways at his companions with a grin of triumph.

"If you do not obey me I shall be obliged to punish you," said Alice bravely, though she could scarcely stand up.

"I guess all the punishment you could do wouldn't break any of my bones," replied the ruffian.

"But I can break your bones for you in a half a minute, and I'll do it if you don't stand up and read as the teacher asked you to," said a voice at the other end of the class, and Alice looked in that direction and saw Jim Turner step from the class and faced the astonished Moses.

Moses's insolent manner abated in an instant, his face turned pale, and he muttered something about not being "bossed by other boys," but he stood up as was commanded.

Alice could have kissed her young champion for very gratitude, but she mustered all the dignity she could command, and said:

"Mr. Turner, I cannot allow you to interfere in the management of my school; take your seat."

The youth obeyed without a word, but kept his eye on Moses, as if watching for any delinquency. After this little episode the exercise proceeded without interruption till noon.

Alice had no appetite for dinner. She leaned her throbbing head upon the desk and wondered wearily how long she could endure this.

She was aroused by one of the little girls running up to her, exclaiming, "Teacher, the big boys are fighting!" "Oh, why did I ever come to such a den of wild beasts!" At the rear of the school house stood Jim Turner engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Moses Bradley and his brothers, both of whom were grown. As Alice stepped around the corner Jim sent Moses reeling to the earth and then turned like a lion upon his two remaining assailants.

They rushed at him from two sides but Jim was as active as a panther, and Bill Bradley fell as if shot from a left-handed blow, and his brother Tom followed him in an instant. By this time Moses had secured a ball bat and rushed upon Jim, but the latter evaded the blow, and wrenching the bat from his hand knocked Moses headlong with a blow of his fist.

As the discomfited trio arose Jim laughed lightly and asked them "how they liked it as far as they had got," picked up the bat he had taken from Moses and called out, "Come on boys, let's have a game of ball."

The combat ended so quickly that Alice had no chance to interfere, but she felt that it would not do to let this open violation of school rules pass unpunished, so she rang the bell. When the pupils were assembled she called the culprits up to the desk, and asked what the fight was about and who began it. The Bradleys stood sullen and silent, but Jim answered, "I would rather not tell what it was about, but I began it by knocking Moses Bradley down." Alice knew the fight was the result of Jim's espousal of her cause in the reading class, and her voice faltered as she said: "Then I shall have to punish you; hold out your hand."

Jim obeyed her instantly. She took up her ruler with a trembling hand and began the punishment. Jim's face never changed a muscle. The look upon it was one of quiet obedience in which there was no trace of either bravado or sullenness. As Alice inflicted the

blows upon the hand so quietly held out to her, the thought rushed upon her mind that she was smiting the only hand that had been raised to befriend her in that lawless region.

Her face grew pale, the blows fell falteringly, the tears began to run down her cheeks, the ruler fell from her hand, she sank into her seat, buried her face in her hands, and burst into a storm of sobs.

Then Jim's countenance changed. His lip quivered, he dashed his hand across his eyes to clear them of unnatural dimness, and the great lump in his throat seemed to choke him. A chuckle from Moses Bradley recalled his self-possession, however, and he took a step or two toward the latter with eyes that fairly blazed with indignation.

Moses rapidly retreated a step or two, and his chuckle died an untimely death, and for a full minute silence reigned over the school room. At last Alice raised her head and in a broken voice dismissed the pupils to the play ground.

As the children passed out she heard some say, "So you got a whipping after all, Jim," and Jim's reply, "Yes, and I got enough to pass some of it around if anybody is anxious about."

At 1 o'clock Alice rang the bell with a felling of utter despair; but no school ever moved more solemnly than did her school that afternoon. Quiet obedience, study, good lessons, and respectful attention were universal. But Alice had determined to quit the school; she felt as if she would rather be the poorest washer woman than be battered, bullied, and tortured for months at time by a set of brutal ruffians, whose parents employed her for the sole purpose of enduring this martyrdom.

So when Alice locked the school house door that evening it was with a mingled feeling of relief and humiliation that she started to offer her resignation to the directors. As she left the school house she saw Jim Turner a few yards ahead of her walking rapidly toward home. She called his name, and he stopped and respectfully waited until she had overtaken him. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I am going away in the morning, and I wish to thank you for your brave defence of me at the school to-day, and ask your forgiveness for the punishment I so unjustly inflicted on you;" and in her earnestness Alice held out her little trembling hand, and Jim instantly grasped it.

"I have nothing to forgive," said he; "you could not do otherwise and neither could I; but you are surely not intending to quit school?" "Yes," answered Alice, "I would rather die than to pass through three months of such scenes as I have to-day."

"But you will have no more trouble; there is no one in school that would be likely to give you trouble, except the Bradly boys, and as long as I am there I will answer for their good behavior."

At last Jim's eloquence prevailed, and Alice finally consented to teach a week longer, and at the end of that time she decided to stay, for never did a school move along more smoothly. At her request Jim was allowed to remain during the term, and as soon as it closed he went to college.

Alice taught the Bear Creek school successfully for three years, but in the end Uncle Zake's prediction was verified, for Jim Turner came back and broke up the school. He married the teacher.

## Menacing the President.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 18.—For some time past the president has been in receipt of communications from a man, signing himself George Albert Mason, and claiming that while in the service of the United States he had been despoiled of certain property and \$2,000 in cash. Details of the affair have already been published, and Mason, who insists upon the truth of his story, demands an investigation by the president. The latter, in a recent reply, informed Mason that the case is not a proper one for presidential interference. Meanwhile Mason is getting denunciatory and declares that he will resort to harsh measures if justice is not accorded him and care has been taken at the White House to keep him under surveillance.

## MILLE LACS MISERY.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—The history of the Mille Lac Indians as thus far developed, relating to their winter sufferings is of public interest. It seems that certain representations were made by reputable citizens to Gov. Hubbard. These gentlemen were Joseph Roberts, St. Paul, and ex-state senator Jonathan Simmons, of Little Falls. Major Luce, agent of the Mille Lac Indians, whose duty is to care for them, was, on these representations, made through the governor at Washington, directed by Commissioner Price, of the bureau, to investigate. Major Luce reports, after going to the reservation, that there was no suffering and that Gov. Hubbard had been the victim of false reports. Messrs. Roberts and Simmons, not willing to rest under the charge of making false statements and of misleading the governor.

## FURNISHED AFFIDAVITS

showing the language of the governor transmitting the same to Washington: "When and where Major Luce went upon the reservation, whom he saw, whom he neglected to see, and whom he refused to see, what he inquired about, what he omitted to ask about, and what he refused to talk about, and detailing the actual resources of family after family of the Indians, as actually found in the wigwams." The following constitute the substance of the affidavits: F. A. Richardson, of Little Falls, the driver who took Major Luce from the point to the reservation says: That on the 7th of January, 1884, he took Major Luce and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan from Little Falls to N. P. Clark's Lumbering Camp, near which was an Indian wigwam occupied by Che-no-don. The Indian told Major Luce that he and the rest of the people were very poor this year; that the cook at the camp said he had given that Indian and family food to keep them from suffering; the next day they visited the Lake and saw three Indians and several squaws, but they asked no question regarding the

## CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Two of the Indians recognized Major Luce and wanted to talk with him, and ask the object of the visit; that they were hard up and had nothing to eat. Luce said he had no time to talk to them. They reached Pemberton at 11 p. m. and returned by another route next day. They saw those four Indians and squaws and talked with no others. Mr. Roberts says in his affidavit he had known the Mille Lacs Indians since 1850, and has been among them every year since 1862 and never seen them more ragged, ill-clad and poor than those he saw in six days in December, 1883. He details the facts of his taking two of the head chiefs to Little Falls to meet Major Luce on his return, who had been requested by Gov. Hubbard to await for them there, but Luce refused to see them, taking the train away from Little Falls, by which Roberts and the Indians arrived. Mr. Simmons, who is represented in the report of Major Luce to be a creditor of the Mille Lacs Indians to the amount of several thousand dollars, swears he informed Luce he had no interest in the matter; that the amount owed him Jan. 1, 1884, by Indians, was less than \$400, and there was

## INDIAN DEBTORS

did not live in the Mille Lacs reservation at all. He proves the receipt by Major Luce, of the telegram from the governor, requesting him to wait at Little Falls to meet the Indian chiefs. Mr. Luce now says he sent John N. Silwell, O. W. Sylvester and R. M. Worthington to visit the Indians on their reservation in their wigwams and examine into their actual condition, and the affidavits of the three men above named, that the Indians were in bad condition as to food and clothing. They visited several lodges of chiefs and braves and found the following: In the lodge of Mo-ziv-mo-ny, chief seven persons, a few potatoes, one bushel of corn, two blankets; in the lodge of Wa-wan-de-hic-tug, six persons, four fish, five bushels of potatoes, no flour, blankets; in the lodge of Me-shell 2 families, 10 persons, six pounds flour, one blanket, no rice, fish, pork or other groceries; in the lodge of Co-gosh, seven persons, two quarts of flour, two pounds sugars, four fish, no tea, sugar, rice or potatoes, two blankets;

couldn't find the Indians had any money; saw them

PLEADING WITH THE TRADERS to sell them a little flour on credit. The chiefs and braves they talked with, thirty in number, said that had it not been for the assistance they had received from the traders they would have starved. The Indians said they had heard their agent had been there, but they had not seen him.

Pemberton, the trader on Rum river, where Major Luce spent one night on the reservation, swears there were no Indians about there that night during the Major's stay, and he believes the statement of Silwell, Sylvester & Worthington to be true. To the last letter, with the affidavits, Commissioner Price responds that "steps have been taken to ascertain the real facts in the case, in order that appropriate action may be taken." His department has sent out a special agent to the reservation. The affidavits from which the above extracts are taken bear very hard—by implication—upon Major Luce. It looks "to a man up a tree," as if the Indians had been outrageously neglected.

## THE OHIO GEYSERS.

William Paul and family, who were driven out of their home in Powhatan, Ohio, by the flood, arrived in this city to-day, says a Wheeling special of the 14th. They confirm the story of sudden appearance of two mud geysers at that place on Sunday afternoon. They say they broke through the earth with a loud report, and when the frightened flood refugees went to the spot from which the noise came they found a dense mass of sand, gravel, mud, and other substances issuing from a hole in the ground about two feet in diameter. The mass was thrown up in the air to a distance of fifty, and at times, by sudden fluctuations, to a height of one hundred feet. The noise made was like the rumbling of a railroad train crossing a bridge. It terrified the inhabitants; and many of them left the vicinity in a condition of great agitation. To add to the general terror another one burst through the ground and began to discharge the same material to a greater height than the first, and soon another appeared. The rapid appearance of these strange phenomena inspired the whole community with terror greater than that which the flood had excited, and many were detained by main force. It soon became apparent that no others would appear, and a second examination was made. A Mr. Ramsay was of the opinion that the discharge was caused by natural gas, and in furtherance of his idea took fire to the place with which to test its illumination capacity. Much to his surprise, there was no illumination when fire applied. He then thrust his hand into the column, and it was almost instantly benumbed. Mr. Paul says that two of the geysers have already disappeared, and he left on Monday night the other was reported as breaking rapidly.

Edward Park, teacher at New Germantown, N. J., suffered most excruciating pains in his abdomen for four months. Last week Doctor Field of Plainfield assisted by Doctor Apgar of New Germantown, found in the appendix vermiform an abscess, formed around a decayed watermelon seed. The seed was removed by an operation. For a few days he improved, but at last accounts was gradually sinking, and will probably die. The watermelon was eaten at Detroit, Mich., on July 10.

While J. Kimball, teacher of the Second ward district school, of Grand Harbor, Mich., was engaged punishing a scholar named John Van Dourgern for disobedience, two other boys, named James Log and H. Yonkers, got up with the intention of helping Van Dourgern, when thirty-three boys, comprising the whole class, came to the rescue of the teacher, who won the battle after completely wrecking one chair and several other minor things.

A Maiden Lane, New York, jeweler has on exhibition a brilliant ruby which weighs ten and one-half carats. It belongs originally, he says, to a rajah, from whom it was bought by a European potentate of limited jurisdiction, who gave it to a prima donna, who went to Chicago and sang, and was compelled to sell her jewels to pay her bills.

## WINTER WRAPS!

OUR LINE OF FALL and WINTER WRAPS

Is now in store and we are offering at remarkably

## Low Figress

A FINE ASSORTMENT, COMPRISING

Jersey Jackets, Coatee,

Surtout, Dolman,

Russian Circulars.

In Silk, Satin, Mattelasse Beaver, Cassimere and Jersey Cloth.

WE ALSO SHOW NOW A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

## DRY GOODS

In all the new shades and fabrics, among which are

Wool Satteens, Fancy Basket Suiting, Plushes, Velvets, Silks, Satins,

Cashmires, Flannels and the New Wool Brocades

We carry full line of Velvets and Trimmings to match above Goods. Carpets, Blankets, Comforts, and Household Furnishings in Great Variety

W. A. SMITH & CO.,

Hartley Block, Front St., between 5th & 6th.

## Wholesale Liquors

KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO.

PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES,

AND A FULL LINE OF LIQUORS AND WINES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, BELONGING TO THAT BRANCH OF BUSINESS. A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

We Sell Also in Quantities of Half Pints and Upwards.

Also Full Line of Goods For

FAMILY USES, MEDICINAL OR Otherwise.

Prices Low.

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and prompt Attention.

Open until 8:30 P. M., Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Laurel Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

BRAINERD, MINN

## Emma E. French,

DEALER IN

## Confections!

AND

## LUNCHEONS.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Etc.

Fifth Street,

Opposite the Leland House and south of Laurel Street.

This place is NEW, CLEAN NEAT, ORDERLY AND FIRST class in all respects.

Give us a trial and be convinced.

E. R. FRENCH Agent.

Grand Addition To Brainerd!

H. GUILLOTT,

No. 86 West Front Street.

## Brainerd DyeHouse

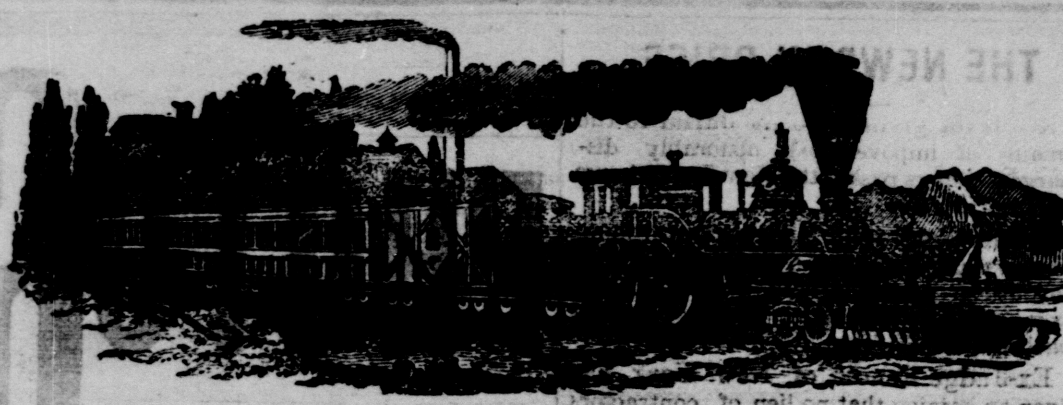
I would announce to the public of Brainerd that I have added a Dye House to my establishment and that I am prepared to color old clothes so that they will look like new, by changing the shade to any color desired.

Dresses, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Feathers, Gloves, &c.,

COLORED TO SUIT THE TASTE OF THE CUSTOMER.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED





## Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms \$1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingersoll, Editors and Proprietors.  
F. W. Wieland.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, MINNEAPOLIS AND AITKEN COUNTIES, and the City of Brainerd.

POPULATION OF BRAINERD 12,000.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.

Congressman Dingley of Maine admits, in a Washington interview, that his State has one liquor saloon to every seven hundred inhabitants. That does not speak well for a State in which prohibition is said to prohibit.

One of the latest patents issued is for a railway station indicator. The indicator consists of a canvas roll inside a glass box that works automatically, either backward or forward, and displays any number of station names. The roll is moved by means of an air cylinder attached to the locomotive boiler by rubber tubing, and provided with a piston and ratchet, worked by a lever. When the engineer, after leaving one station, lifts the lever it produces a vacuum in the rubber tube and moves the piston, which turns the canvas roll with a snap and displays the name of the next station. This saves the passengers mental wear and tear of trying to translate the unknown dead language in which the professional conductor habitually announces the next station.

The German and French governments will perhaps feel strengthened in their determination to exclude American pork when they learn that there has been a genuine case of trichinosis in Minneapolis. The fact that the disease was contracted from a piece of meat bought in the ordinary course of trade, and that the butcher who sold it was entirely ignorant of the existence of the infection in the product, shows that nobody can feel absolutely safe in eating raw pork. The afflicted family were stricken down with the terrible disease after partaking of smoke ham. Neither smoking nor pickling will kill the trichine germs. Nothing but thorough cooking will prove effective. There is no danger eating meat after it has been subject all through to a heat equal to 212 degrees Fahrenheit; and this precaution can be easily taken. Pork is a meat that requires very thorough cooking at all times, and in view of its peculiar susceptibility to trichine infection, the cooking process cannot be too carefully attended to.

There is a logical consistency in the demand made upon Congress by the representatives of the Knights of Labor and other kindred organizations that a law shall be enacted prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract. It is impossible to say what extent this custom has obtained favor in the practices of the large manufacturers, though it is well known that, throughout the Eastern and Middle States, individuals and corporations needing the services of a large number of working men and women have at times resisted the strain upon them of an upward tendency in wages by sending abroad and hiring foreign operatives. It is notorious that those who have chiefly resorted to this method are also those who have been the most active in defending the theory of American industrial protection. They have not hesitated to make the erroneous assertion, when popular opinion was to be influenced, that the great merit of the protective system consisted in the high rate of wages which it accorded to the American workmen; but when the pinch came, they have been only too willing to have resorted to the so-called pauper labor of Europe.

### Mr. Fred Douglass is Prosperous.

Mr. Douglass has not failed to profit by the opportunities that have opened up before him, and has followed the injunction to "put money in thy purse." He has a large and well-furnished residence at Uniontown, a sort of suburb of Washington. Some years ago he was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, which office had then attached a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and no sooner had got it than he gave his three sons clerkships! He is now Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia and gets a salary of \$8,000 a year. None of his children are married, but all live at home.

### He Broke up the School.

"That is the new school house, is it?" inquired Miss Alice Ray, the "new teacher," as the farmer's plodding little team passed by a little white house standing endwise to the road enclosed in a rather dilapidated fence.

"Yes, that's where you'll hold forth," remarked Uncle Zake Woodburn, "but I'm afeared you won't hold out long, for we've got the toughest set of boys in the state," and Uncle Zake gave a kind of sacking little laugh as he thought of the timid little demure dancel at his side controlling the boys of Bear Creek school.

"But don't the directors expel them when they are beyond the control of the teacher?" asked Alice, her heart beginning to sink at the prospect before her.

"Expel 'em no, we never expel nobody; if a teacher can't boss the school we just let it boss him. It ain't our fight, an' the school here generally bosses the teacher, and that's been some pretty good men licked in that school house by the boys."

"I did not know the school was so unruly," said poor Alice, wishing heartily that she had hired out as a washerwoman instead of trying to teach the savages of Bear Creek. "Oh, well, maybe it won't be so bad this winter; that's Jim Turner, he's one of the toughest of 'em; and he'll be twenty one in a month, and you'll get rid of him; but that's the Brindley boys, they're mighty nigh as bad."

Poor Alice listened with a sinking heart. The cold, hard duties before her were dreary enough at best; but to go alone and unknown in to a strange neighborhood to teach her first school, and to be met at the outset by such dark prophecies made her feel homeless a timid, shrinking little thing, and if she had possessed any-where on the whole broad earth a roof to shelter her she would have turned back from Bear Creek school even then. But she had no home. Her mother had died when she was but fourteen, and she had kept house for her father two years, when he died, leaving her all alone. Before he died he advised her to expand the little sum he would be able to leave her in fitting herself for a teacher, and Alice had fulfilled his directions so literally that when she had completed her course of study at the normal school she hardly \$10 left and when she paid Uncle Zake for hauling her and her little trunk from the nearest railroad town to the district where she was to teach, she had but \$5 left.

Monday morning as she started for the school house she felt as if she were going to the scaffold. Her course of pedagogies in the normal institute had included no such a problem as this school promised to be, and if it were not for shame she would have given her single \$5 bill to any one to take her back to the railroad and pay her fare to L, the town where she had attended school.

When she arrived at the school house about twenty or thirty pupils grouped around talking, but a spell of silence fell upon them as she walked up and saluted them with a "good morning" which was more like the chirp of a frightened bird than anything else. As she unlocked the door and entered what she had already begun to regard as a chamber of torture, two or three slowly followed her into the room and depositing their books upon the whittled desks, took seats and fixed their eyes on her with a stare that did not help to strengthen her nerves.

All the rules and regulations of her Theory and Practice of Opening School Upon the First Day seemed to vanish and leave her head whirling in dizzy helplessness. She tried to think of some cheerful remark, but her brain refused to form the thought and her tongue clung to the roof of her mouth. She could see in the faces of her pupils, most of whom were boys in the school room that they were aware of her fright and enjoyed it thoroughly. By a strong effort she partially recovered herself and bravely resisted the temptation to lean her head on the desk and have a good cry. She felt that she must do something or faint, as she rang the bell, thought lacked fifteen minutes to 9. She began taking down the names and ages of her pupils and by the time this was completed she began to feel more at ease. She then began examining the pupils in the different branches in order to assign them to their proper classes. She had finished the examination in all the

branches except the advanced reading class, which was principally composed of grown girls and young men, among whom was the terrible Jim Turner, of whom she had been warned. Several of the members of the class had read, and it was now the turn of Moses Bradley, a huge, heavy-set fellow, with small, malicious eyes and a general air of ruffianism. When he was called up to read he did not rise from his seat, but began to read in a thick, indistinct voice from a book hidden in his lap.

"Mr. Bradley, will you please stand up when you read?" asked Alice.

"I can read just as well sittin' down," replied the fellow with a dogged air.

"But it is one of the rules in a reading class to stand up to read," said Alice, her heart quaking with fear as she foresaw the incipient rebellion.

"I reckon you will have to make a new rule for me then," impudently answered Moses, glancing sideways at his companions with a grin of triumph.

"If you do not obey me I shall be obliged to punish you," said Alice bravely, though she could scarcely stand up.

"I guess all the punishment you could do wouldn't break any of my bones," replied the ruffian.

"But I can break your bones for you in a half a minute, and I'll do it if you don't stand up and read as the teacher asked you to," said a voice at the other end of the class, and Alice looked in that direction and saw Jim Turner step from the class and faced the astonished Moses.

Moses' insolent manner abated in an instant, his face turned pale, and he muttered something about not being "bossed by other boys," but he stood up as was commanded.

Alice could have kissed her young champion for very gratitude, but she mustered all the dignity she could command, and said:

"Mr. Turner, I cannot allow you to interfere in the management of my school; take your seat."

The youth obeyed without a word, but kept his eye on Moses, as if watching for any delinquency. After this little episode the exercise proceeded without interruption till noon.

Alice had no appetite for dinner. She leaned her throbbing head upon the desk and wondered wearily how long she could endure this.

She was aroused by one of the little girls running up to her, exclaiming, "Teacher, the big boys are fighting!" "Oh, why did I ever come to such a den of wild beasts!" At the rear of the school house stood Jim Turner engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Moses Bradley and his brothers, both of whom were grown. As Alice stepped around the corner Jim sent Moses reeling to the earth and then turned like a lion upon his two remaining assailants.

They rushed at him from two sides but Jim was as active as a panther, and Bill Bradley fell as if shot from a left-handed blow, and his brother Tom followed him in an instant. By this time Moses had secured a ball bat and rushed upon Jim, but the latter evaded the blow, and wrenching the bat from his hand knocked Moses headlong with a blow of his fist. As the discomfited trio arose Jim laughed lightly and asked them "how they liked it as far as they had got," picked up the bat he had taken from Moses and called out, "Come on boys, let's have a game of ball."

blows upon the hand so quietly held out to her, the though rushed upon her mind that she was snitting the only hand that had been raised to befriend her in that lawless region.

Her face grew pale, the blows fell falteringly, the tears began to run down her cheeks, the ruler fell from her hand, she sank into her seat, buried her face in her hands, and burst into a storm of sobs.

Then Jim's countenance changed. His lip quivered, he dashed his hand across his eyes to clear them of unnatural dimness, and the great lump in his throat seemed to choke him. A chuckle from Moses Bradley recalled his self-possession, however, and he took a step or two toward the latter with eyes that fairly blazed with indignation.

Moses rapidly retreated a step or two, and his chuckle died an untimely death, and for a full minute silence reigned over the school room. At last Alice raised her head and in a broken voice dismissed the pupils to the play ground.

As the children passed out she heard some say, "So you got a whipping after all, Jim," and Jim's reply, "Yes, and I got enough to pass some of it around if anybody is anxious about."

At 1 o'clock Alice rang the bell with a felling of utter despair; but no school ever moved more solemnly than did her school that afternoon. Quiet obedience, study, good lessons, and respectful attention were universal. But Alice had determined to quite the school; she felt as if she would rather be the poorest washer woman than be battered, bullied, and tortured for months at time by a set of brutal ruffians, whose parents employed her for the sole purpose of enduring this martyrdom.

So when Alice locked the school house door that evening it was with a mingled feeling of relief and humiliation that she started to offer her resignation to the directors. As she left the school house she saw Jim Turner a few yards ahead of her walking rapidly toward home. She called his name, and he stopped and respectfully waited until she had overtaken him. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I am going away in the morning, and I wish to thank you for your brave defence of me at the school to-day, and ask your forgiveness for the punishment I so unjustly inflicted on you;" and in her earnestness Alice held out her little trembling hand, and Jim instantly grasped it.

"I have nothing to forgive," said he; "you could not do otherwise and neither could I; but you are surely not intending to quit school?"

"Yes," answered Alice, "I would rather die than to pass through three months of such scenes as I have to-day."

"But you will have no more trouble; there is no one in school that would be likely to give you trouble, except the Bradly boys, and as long as I am here I will answer for their good behavior."

At last Jim's eloquence prevailed, and Alice finally consented to teach a week longer, and at the end of that time she decided to stay, for never did a school move along more smoothly. At her request Jim was allowed to remain during the term, and as soon as it closed he went to college.

Alice taught the Bear Creek school successfully for three years, but in the end Uncle Zake's prediction was verified, for Jim Turner came back and broke up the school. He married the teacher.

### Menacing the President.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 18.—For some time past the president has been in receipt of a communications from a man, signing himself George Albert Mason, and claiming that while in the service of the United States he had been despoiled of certain property and \$2,000 in cash. Details of the affair have already been published, and Mason, who insists upon the truth of his story, demands an investigation by the president. The latter, in a recent reply, informed Mason that the case is not a proper one for presidential interference. Meanwhile Mason is getting denunciatory and declares that he will resort to harsh measures if justice is not accorded him and care has been taken at the White House to keep him under surveillance.

### MILLE LACS MISERY.

St. Paul, Feb. 17.—The history of the Mille Lac Indians as thus far developed, relating to their winter sufferings is of public interest. It seems that certain representations were made by reputable citizens to Gov. Hubbard. These gentlemen were Joseph Roberts, St. Paul, and ex-state senator Jonathan Simmons, of Little Falls. Major Luce, agent of the Mille Lac Indians, whose duty is to care for them, was, on these representations, made through the governor at Washington, directed by Commissioner Price, of the bureau, to investigate. Major Luce reports, after going to the reservation, that there was no suffering, and that Gov. Hubbard had been the victim of false reports. Messrs. Roberts and Simmons, not willing to rest under the charge of making false statements and of misleading the governor.

FURNISHED AFFIDAVITS showing the language of the governor transmitting the same to Washington: "When and where Major Luce went upon the reservation, whom he saw, whom he neglected to see, and whom he refused to see, what he inquired about, what he omitted to ask about, and what he refused to talk about, and detailing the actual resources of family after family of the Indians, as actually found in the wigwams."

The following constitute the substance of the affidavits: F. A. Richardson, of Little Falls, the driver who took Major Luce from the point to the reservation says: That on the 7th of January, 1884, he took Major Luce and Rev. J. A. Gilfillan from Little Falls to N. P. Clark's Lumbering Camp, near which was an Indian wigwam occupied by Che-no-don. The Indian told Major Luce that he and the rest of the people were very poor this year; that the cook at the camp said he had given that Indian and family food to keep them from suffering; the next day they visited the Lake and saw three Indians and several squaws, but they asked no question regarding the

### CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Two of the Indians recognized Major Luce and wanted to talk with him, and ask the object of the visit; that they were hard up and had nothing to eat. Luce said he had no time to talk to them. They reached Pemberton at 11 p. m. and returned by another route next day. They saw those four Indians and squaws and talked with no others. Mr. Roberts says in his affidavit he had known the Mille Lacs Indians since 1850, and has been among them every year since 1862 and never seen them more ragged, ill-clad and poor than those he saw in six days in December, 1883. He details the facts of his taking two of the head chiefs to Little Falls to meet Major Luce on his return, who had been requested by Gov. Hubbard to await for them there, but Luce refused to see them, taking the train away from Little Falls, by which Roberts and the Indians arrived. Mr. Simmons, who is represented in the report of Major Luce to be a creditor of the Mille Lacs Indians to the amount of several thousand dollars, swears he informed Luce he had no interest in the matter; that the amount owed him Jan. 1, 1884, by Indians, was less than \$400, and there was

### INDIAN DEBTORS

did not live in the Mille Lacs reservation at all. He proves the receipt by Major Luce, of the telegram from the governor, requesting him to wait at Little Falls to meet the Indian chiefs. Mr. Luce now says he sent John N. Silwell, O. W. Sylvester and R. M. Worthington to visit the Indians on their reservation in their wigwams and examine into their actual condition, and the affidavits of the three men above named, than that the Indians were in bad condition as to food and clothing. They visited several lodges of chiefs and braves and found the following: In the lodge of Mo-ziv-mo-ny, chief seven persons, a few potatoes, one bushel of corn, two blankets; in the lodge of Wa-wa-de-he-tug, six persons, four fish, five bushels of potatoes, no flour, blankets; in the lodge of Me-shell 2 families, 10 persons, six pounds flour, one blanket, no rice, fish, pork or other groceries; in the lodge of Co-gosh, seven persons, two quarts of flour, two pounds sugars, four fish, no tea, sugar, rice or potatoes, two blankets;

couldn't find the Indians had any money; saw them

PLEADING WITH THE TRADERS to sell them a little flour on credit. The chiefs and braves they talked with, thirty in number, said that had it not been for the assistance they had received from the traders they would have starved. The Indians said they had heard their agent had been there, but they had not seen him.

Pemberton, the trader on Rum river, where Major Luce spent one night on the reservation, swears there were no Indians about there that night during the Major's stay, and he believes the statement of Stilwell, Sylvester & Worthington to be true. To the last letter, with the affidavits, Commissioner Price responds that "steps have been taken to ascertain the real facts in the case, in order that appropriate action may be taken." His department has sent out a special agent to the reservation. The affidavits from which the above extracts are taken bear very hard—by implication—upon Major Luce. It looks "to a man up a tree," as if the Indians had been outrageously neglected.

### THE OHIO CEYSERS.

William Paul and family, who were driven out of their home in Powhatan, Ohio, by the flood, arrived in this city to-day, says a Wheeling special of the 14th. They confirm the story of sudden appearance of two mud geysers at that place on Sunday afternoon. They say they broke through the earth with a loud report, and when the frightened flood refugees went to the spot from which the noise came they found a dense mass of sand, gravel, mud, and other substances issuing from a hole in the ground about two feet in diameter. The mass was thrown up in the air to a distance of fifty, and at times, by sudden fluctuations, to a height of one hundred feet. The noise made was like the rumbling of a railroad train crossing a bridge. It terrified the inhabitants; and many of them left the vicinity in a condition of great agitation. To add to the general terror another one burst through the ground and began to discharge the same material to a greater height than the first, and soon another appeared. The rapid appearance of these strange phenomena inspired the whole community with terror greater than that which the flood had excited, and many were detained by main force. It soon became apparent that no others would appear, and a second examination was made. A Mr. Ramsay was of the opinion that the discharge was caused by natural gas, and in furtherance of his idea took fire to the place with which to test its illumination capacity. Much to his surprise, there was no illumination when fire applied. He then thrust his hand into the column, and it was almost instantly benumbed. Mr. Paul says that two of the geysers have already disappeared, and he left on Monday night the other was reported as breaking rapidly.

Edward Park, teacher at New Germantown, N. J., suffered most excruciating pains in his abdomen for four months. Last week Doctor Field of Plainfield assisted by Doctor Apgar of New Germantown, found in the appendix veiniformes an abscess, formed around a decayed watermelon seed. The seed was removed by an operation. For a few days he improved, but at last accounts was gradually sinking, and will probably die. The watermelon was eaten at Detroit, Mich., on July 10.

While J. Kimball, teacher of the Second ward district school, of Grand Harbor, Mich., was engaged punishing a scholar named John Van Dougarn for disobedience, two other boys, named James Log and H. Yonkers, got up with the intention of helping Van Dougarn, when thirty-three boys, comprising the whole class, came to the rescue of the teacher, who won the battle after completely wrecking one chair and several other minor things.

A Maiden Lane, New York, jeweler has on exhibition a brilliant ruby which weighs ten and one-half carats. It belongs originally, he says, to a rajah, from whom it was bought by a European potentate of limited jurisdiction, who gave it to a prima donna, who went to Chicago and sang, and was compelled to sell her jewels to pay her bills.

## WINTER WRAPS!

OUR LINE OF FALL and WINTER WRAPS

Is now in store and we are offering at remarkably

## Low Figress

A FINE ASSORTMENT, COMPRISING  
Jersey Jackets,  
Coatee,  
Surtout,  
Dolman,  
Russian Circulars.

In Silk, Satin, Mattelaise Beaver, Cassimere and Jersey Cloth.

WE ALSO SHOW NOW A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

## DRY GOODS

In all the new shades and fabrics, among which are  
Wool Sateens, Fancy Basket Suiting,  
Plushes, Velvets, Silks, Satins,

Cashmires, Flannels and the New Wool Brocades

We carry full line of Velvets and Trimmings to match above Goods.  
Carpets, Blankets, Comforts,  
and Household Furnishings in Great Variety

W. A. SMITH & CO.,  
Hartley Block, Front St., between 5th & 6th.

## Wholesale Liquors

KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO.  
PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES,  
AND A FULL LINE OF LIQUORS AND WINES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC,  
BELONGING TO THAT BRANCH OF BUSINESS. A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
We Sell Also in Quantities of Half Pints and Upwards.  
Also Full Line of Goods For  
FAMILY USES, MEDICINAL OR Otherwise.  
Prices Low.

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and prompt Attention.  
Open until 8:30 P. M., Saturdays until 9 P. M.  
Laurel Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,  
BRAINERD, MINN

## Emma E. French,

DEALER IN  
Confections!

## AND LUNCHEONS.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Etc.

Fifth Street,

Opposite the Leland House and south of Laurel Street.

This place is NEW, CLEAN NEAT, ORDERLY AND FIRST class in all respects.

Give us a trial and be convinced.  
E. R. FRENCH Agent.

## Grand Addition To Brainerd!

H. GUILLOTT,  
No. 86 West Front Street.

## Brainerd Dye House

I would announce to the public of Brainerd that I have added a Dye House to my establishment and that I am prepared to color old clothes so that they will look like new, by changing the shade to any color desired.  
Dresses, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Feathers, Gloves, &c.,  
COLOR TO SUIT THE TASTE OF THE CUSTOMER.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED







## Brainerd Dispatch

WASHINGTON.

The Work Done in the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the senate, bills were introduced to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar until June 1888, and to receive trade dollars in small amounts for postage and revenue stamps; for the creation of public buildings at Pueblo and Del Norte, Colo., and to prohibit the assessment of government officials and employees for political purposes. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a building for the congressional library. A resolution was adopted calling on the attorney general to explain the delay in interpreting the law as to the adjustment of postmaster's salaries. A bill was passed by Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, for Oregon \$5,000 for murder and depredations by the Indians.

The house of representatives adopted a resolution to send a select committee to Hot Springs, Ark., to inquire into the revenue interests at that point. Bills were introduced to retrocede the trade dollar, to authorize the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, to provide for the construction of the Michigan and Mississippi canal, to erect a public building at Carson City, and to convert the 3, 4, and 4 1/2 percent bonds into 2 1/2 percent, paying a premium equal to the amount saved to the country. After some debate on the naval appropriation bill, an adjournment was taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the senate, Voorhees offered a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to withhold for the present his approval of certain patents for lands selected by the Northern Pacific road. Pendleton introduced a bill to grant condemned cannon for a fort at Fort Marion, H. Lyle, of Ohio. The McPherson bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks was advocated by Bayard as being in the line of absolute security. Sherman offered an amendment to bonds bearing more than 3 percent interest. He said sentiment in congress was hostile to the suspension of silver coinage. Col. Morgan has arrived at night for the government.

A dispatch from Marietta says: A government vessel left Parkersburg with a big load of supplies to assist the government troops in their march. Governor Barmann, of West Virginia, visited the boat and advised the Iron City to double back between large young trees. Another dispatch says that at Parkersburg the same succession of ruined houses was encountered. This city is in a bad condition in the lower part. The foundation of the North Methodist church, which cost \$50,000, is giving way and it will undoubtedly fall.

The entire business portion was flooded, and the loss will reach \$50,000. Col. Morgan has arrived at night for the government. A dispatch from Marietta says: A government vessel left Parkersburg with a big load of supplies to assist the government troops in their march. Governor Barmann, of West Virginia, visited the boat and advised the Iron City to double back between large young trees. Another dispatch says that at Parkersburg the same succession of ruined houses was encountered. This city is in a bad condition in the lower part. The foundation of the North Methodist church, which cost \$50,000, is giving way and it will undoubtedly fall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate passed bills for the relief of the Louisiana state bank and to make all public roads and highways post routes. Legislation was introduced to provide that honorably discharged soldiers or sailors be preferred for appointment to civil offices. Beck handed in an act for the organization of the military lands in the territories. The McPherson bill relative to national bank circulation was debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the house of representatives Mr. McKinley presented a telegram from Cleveland recommending that the flood relief appropriation be increased to \$1,000,000. Several members gave their views. The Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers versus Manning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of the flooded districts was rushed through congress and signed by the president. The house defeated a resolution declaring that Manning was entitled to a seat in the Mississippi contested election case. The senate spent an hour in debate on the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Nothing definite is known about the Mexican treaty. It has not been mentioned in executive session of late. Friends of the treaty, while anticipating another favorable debate, feel confident that the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected will prevail, and the treaty be ratified.

The Danville investigation. Representative Hatch of Missouri, whose bill to create a bureau of animal industry has the right of way over other than appropriation and revenue bills, is watching closely for a chance to call a vote upon the measure. He is still hopeful that it will pass, but not so sanguine as when the bill was reported.

Mr. Slocum is on the alert to bring his shipping bill up for consideration, and the chances for getting it before the house seem very small. The committee appointed by the speaker to investigate the charges of attempted bribery brought by ex-speaker Keifer against H. V. Boynton held its first meeting, and Keifer announced the engagement of counsel, who desired witnesses from three states. Gen. Boynton asked the privilege of cross-examining Mr. Keifer under oath.

The Danville investigation. Representative Hatch of Missouri, whose bill to create a bureau of animal industry has the right of way over other than appropriation and revenue bills, is watching closely for a chance to call a vote upon the measure. He is still hopeful that it will pass, but not so sanguine as when the bill was reported. Mr. Slocum is on the alert to bring his shipping bill up for consideration, and the chances for getting it before the house seem very small. The committee appointed by the speaker to investigate the charges of attempted bribery brought by ex-speaker Keifer against H. V. Boynton held its first meeting, and Keifer announced the engagement of counsel, who desired witnesses from three states. Gen. Boynton asked the privilege of cross-examining Mr. Keifer under oath.

Protest from Iowa Settlers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Allison presented in the senate the protest of 104 settlers and owners of Des Moines river lands against the passage of the bill introduced in the senate declaring that all the lands which were indemnity lands were selected, except such as were held by the United States prior to the passage of the act of 1861, to be public lands, and directing the attorney general to institute suits to protect the title of the United States to such lands, and that none of such lands shall be open for settlement until such suits have been decided.

To Make a Sea of Sahara. PARIS, Feb. 16.—The bey of Tunis has given Mr. Reinhardt his authority to carry out his scheme of changing the desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

Logan and Dorsey. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—By invitation of Senator Logan, Stephen A. Dorsey spent two hours Thursday night at Senator Logan's rooms, and later the call was returned, the senator being for several hours in Dorsey's rooms. These interviews are interpreted by the witnesses as being in the nature of a movement to obtain Dorsey's help for Logan in the national Republican convention.

An Attack on Sumner. CAMB, Feb. 15.—An attack was made by the rebels upon Sumner at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, but they were repulsed by the garrison.

The enemy is hanging around Sumner and a renewal of the attack is expected during the night. The rebels are bombarding Tokar with Krupp guns captured from Baker Pasha. The commandant of the garrison is wavering.

Holocaust at Marietta. MARIETTA, Feb. 14.—A fire occurred in an asylum here in the course of which four women were burned to death and many others were mortally injured.

## NEWS OF THE FLOOD.

Some of the Scenes Witnessed by a Relief Boat Crew.

The Situation at Shawneetown and Points in That Vicinity—The River Falling Steadily at Cincinnati—Help.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—A special from Parkersburg, W. Va., says: The crew of the Iron City (Pittsburgh press and citizens' relief boat) began Sunday by rendering relief to the town of Harman, opposite Marietta. It has a population of 1,500, and 900 of them have to be fed and provided for. Nearly every house in the place is wrecked. They were supplied with provisions sufficient to last until they are reached with government relief.

The town of Marietta is still two-thirds under water. Some of the buildings have been washed away. Two fine bridges are wrecked, and the losses to the Ohio Valley railroad will reach \$55,000.

ONE OF THE SHOCKING SCENES of the flood was a graveyard near Cochranville, where many coffins had been unearthed and several bodies carried down the river. Skulls and bones were uncovered and mingled with the driftwood and debris of every description. Out of 100 houses in Cochranville, only three were left standing. The residents were in a naked, starving condition, being practically isolated from the world. They had no food, and when food was handed out, set down and tearing the leaves apart, ate with greed and ravenous energy, eager to allay the terrible pangs of hunger.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE BAREFOOT, and some were protected from the cold by their calico dresses only. Some of the women were on their knees praying in the little storm and flood-battered church, when the relief came, and never was it more welcome.

On the way to Parkersburg the same succession of ruined houses was encountered. This city is in a bad condition in the lower part. The foundation of the North Methodist church, which cost \$50,000, is giving way and it will undoubtedly fall. The entire business portion was flooded, and the loss will reach \$50,000. Col. Morgan has arrived at night for the government.

A dispatch from Marietta says: A government vessel left Parkersburg with a big load of supplies to assist the government troops in their march. Governor Barmann, of West Virginia, visited the boat and advised the Iron City to double back between large young trees. Another dispatch says that at Parkersburg the same succession of ruined houses was encountered. This city is in a bad condition in the lower part. The foundation of the North Methodist church, which cost \$50,000, is giving way and it will undoubtedly fall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The river is now receding at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. It has been raining steadily all day at points above and has been cloudy and misty here, and the fall of the water will be materially retarded at the stage of water here. The indications are that the worst has been passed and that by Wednesday the water will be within its bounds and business will be resumed. One engine at the water-works has been in operation since 6 o'clock, and there are no further fears of a water famine.

Relief boats have been started up and down the river in charge of government officers, with supplies for the suffering in the smaller towns, and all will be in better condition within the next four or five hours. Subscriptions are coming in fast, and the money is being applied to good purposes; but notwithstanding this fact the charitable inclined should not withhold their contributions. It will be weeks before the people in the submerged districts will be enabled to return to their homes. It will take time to get the houses to make them inhabitable, and in the meantime they will have to be assisted. Many have lost their entire worldly possessions, and in some cases barely escaped with their lives.

The headquarters of all the relief committees were thronged all day, and all comers were supplied with their needs. SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 15.—The river is rising three-eighths of an inch an hour. The cause of the continued rise is the accumulation of backwater from the narrows, twelve miles below. The flood will probably reach this year's mark, should go higher, and the whole town will be almost destroyed. The waves of every passing steamboat lift the houses from their foundations. No relief has reached here yet. The tents of the families camped on the hills a mile and a half from town look like the camping-ground of a great army. A cold, dark northeast wind prevails, adding to the suffering of the sick. The quickstep, a little tug belonging here, undertook to carry a company of newspaper men through the backwater to the hills. The steam-pipes became entangled in a swinging telegraph wire. There was a narrow escape from foundering. Some of the passengers jumped into the water, while others took to the boats. All were saved. The hills back of the town are an island. Flocks of wild turkeys have taken refuge on these hills, being driven from the bottoms.

Mayor Millspaugh estimates that at least 1,000 people in Gallatin county have been driven from their homes by the flood. Most of them are on the hills and in immediate peril, but when the subsides, some of them whose houses have been swept away will have no place to go and will have to live on public charities. It will be necessary to feed from 300 to 500 of them for a month, and many will have to be assisted in restoring their houses. It is estimated that from Raleigh to Saline, a distance of fifteen miles, 150,000 bushels of corn have been swept away. In this distance only four lots of corn, about 50,000 bushels, have escaped, and nearly all of this is under water. Several cases of sickness among the refugees were reported.

Knights of Labor. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—Alexander C. Rankin, district master workman of district No. 3 Knights of Labor, has tendered his resignation, and a meeting has been called for early in March to elect his successor. Mr. Rankin had just entered upon his duties for the third consecutive term, and his action was entirely unlooked for and unexpected. It is said that the strong opposition that he met with at the recent election has been continued since, engendering discord and that an organized effort was being made to militate against his success in the position to which he had been elected. This led to his resignation as an official, but he will still remain an active member.

The Egyptian Army. CAIRO, Feb. 15.—It is considered probable that the Egyptian army will soon be disbanded. The khedive, it is understood, is willing that it should be.

THE MARKETS. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Rodger & McIntyre's circular of this evening says: The markets on the board of trade were steady all day. Wheat—March, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November, opened \$1.01 1/2; December, opened \$1.01 1/2; January, opened \$1.01 1/2; February, opened \$1.01 1/2; March, opened \$1.01 1/2; April, opened \$1.01 1/2; May, opened \$1.01 1/2; June, opened \$1.01 1/2; July, opened \$1.01 1/2; August, opened \$1.01 1/2; September, opened \$1.01 1/2; October, opened \$1.01 1/2; November







## City and County Directory

### CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—B. F. Hartley.  
City Treasurer—L. E. White.  
City Clerk—C. G. Spaulding.  
Police—J. S. Fernald, J. B. Douglas.  
Chief of Police—C. G. Spaulding.  
Police—Wm. Schottell, J. Fulton.

COUNCIL.  
First Ward—Ed. R. French, James Dewar.  
Second Ward—D. S. Shipp, G. W. Lowe.  
Third Ward—Thos. W. G. Forsyth.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Auditor—F. B. Thompson.  
County Treasurer—C. M. S. Mendenhall.  
County Clerk—A. W. Frater.  
Judge of Probate—J. B. Douglas.  
Register of Deeds—M. C. Padden.  
County Attorney—A. W. Thomas Wilson.  
Surveyor—S. H. Bell.  
Comptroller—C. R. Ross.  
Supervisor—W. A. Fleming.

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

J. C. Rosser, Chairman; John Martin and James S. Gardner.

### FEDERAL OFFICERS.

U. S. Commissioner—C. R. Sinner.  
Postmaster—W. H. Hartley.  
Land Officers.  
Register—W. F. Spaulding, Duluth.  
Recorder—R. C. G. Spaulding, Duluth.  
Register—D. H. Freeman, St. Cloud.  
Recorder—W. E. Mendenhall, St. Cloud.  
Register—J. P. Owen, Taylor's Falls.

### ASSOCIATIONS.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Board of Trade Rooms.  
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS: W. W. Hartley, President; C. C. Congdon, Secretary; J. B. Douglas, Treasurer.

AURORA LODGE NO. 100, A. F. & A. M.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 730 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

A. O. U. E. LODGE NO. 100, A. F. & A. M.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

## Local News

### Election business begins to boil.

Pop Corn—"on his ear."

At Parker's.

R. R. Wilkins and W. E. Seelye have been in St. Paul the present week.

Prunelles—good for sauce.

At Parker's.

Little Falls is jubilant over the prospect of a flouring mill at that place.

Hickory nuts, figs, dates, lemons, oranges, etc.

At Parker's.

Woodbridge has finally succeeded in defeating the appointment of R. C. Mitchell to the Duluth land office.

Cigars, \$1.15 per box of 50.

At Parker's.

Vote for J. S. Gardner for Mayor and see that your friends all vote the same way.

P. M. Langerquist has been quite ill for some days, but we understand he is a little better.

The third ward sent a solid delegation to the city convention, in favor of J. S. Gardner for mayor.

If you have not registered do so at once, as there remains only two more days in which to do it.

M. A. Donaldson, son of E. N. Donaldson, is visiting with his parents in this city. Mr. D. resides in La Crosse.

Mr. Frank Hubbard has returned from his trip to Iowa and is again at his post behind the counters of Hubbard's cash grocery store.

Ed. R. French has been in St. Paul this week attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. F. being one of grand officers.

We desire to caution the people against putting any confidence in election canvassers and other traps that will be sprung at the last moment before election.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week are the days for registering for the coming city election. Parties interested should see that this business is attended to in time.

Elder Regan baptized six on Monday night. This makes nine additions to the First Baptist church since the extra meetings began. The meetings are continuing this week with good interest.

The Atkin Age says that the First National Bank of Brainerd has "increased its capital to \$12,500." The paid up capital of the bank is \$50,000, the surplus being \$12,500. The Age man got the cart before the horse.

C. M. Patek who has been visiting in Chicago and St. Louis for a couple of weeks, returned on Wednesday morning. Mr. Patek has a son who is engaged on the Globe-Democrat in the latter city as news editor.

The house on the poor farm of Todd county, which is located near Long Prairie burned Tuesday evening. Nothing was saved except the paupers, who had lived in terrible destitution for some time past, says the Sauk Center Tribune.

The Northern Pacific people report an unusual heavy fall of snow in the Rocky mountains, the same being two or three feet deep. The trains were not stopped by it, though of course they were more or less delayed. They are all right now and on time.

The last K. T. hop before Lent by Ascalon Commandery will be given at their asylum on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26th. The programme comprises all the old dances and an enjoyable occasion is anticipated for both old and young. Member of the order both in and out of the city are cordially invited. Tickets \$1.50 per couple.

Announcement is made by State Superintendent Kiehl as to the holding of the month of March and April. Among the list are the following:

Wilmar, Kandiyohi Co., 24.

Alexandria, Douglas Co., April 7.

Wadena, Wadena Co., April 14.

Brainerd, Crow Wing Co., April 21.

The Brainerd Tribune reports an interview with Vice President Oakes of the Northern Pacific, in which the official predicts that the railroad company will make wonderful improvements in their Brainerd shops early for some time to come. It reminds a person of the Fred Puller's memorable midnight interview with Villard.

If brother Canfield allows the Transcript man to compare him with Puller we are mistaken in his spunk.

Mr. Fred Waldo, who was conductor on the construction train that first ran into Brainerd from N. P. Junction, is now running a passenger train on the Portage branch of the Wisconsin Central road. We had the pleasure of making Mr. Waldo's acquaintance on Monday last and passed on our way so in talking over the exciting times in this city during the first settlement. Mr. W. is considered to be one of the best conductors on that road and is a first class gentleman.

Three passenger trains will be put on the Northern Pacific between St. Paul and Fargo April 1st. One is to leave St. Paul in the morning reaching Fargo at night, and probably will run as far as Livingston to accommodate the travel to the National park. The Pacific express will leave St. Paul at noon, reach Fargo at 5 in the evening, and make the trip to the coast in four days. After the Ainsworth bridge, over the Snake river is completed, the third train will be the Fargo night express, leaving St. Paul at night and arriving there in the morning. Arrangements are in progress to run a train from Chicago to Portland in five days.

The Sauk Center Tribune would feel like a cat in a strange garret if it got out one issue without taking pains to give Brainerd a rub. In its last issue it alludes to "many bad failures" that have occurred in Brainerd in a few weeks. If that sheet will take pains to look matters up it will find that this city is as free from business breaks as any city of its size, and there has been but two firms that have been embarrassed within the past nine months and one of them have again resumed business. There has been three or four saloons that have closed up for lack of business, and that is the extent of the matter.

The fine silver cake basket which has been on exhibition in J. L. Smith's jewelry store, and for which chances have been sold, was drawn on Friday by Miss Minnie Glesson, she being the holder of the lucky number, 73. The article was valued at \$21.

Thursday night at 10:30 a fire broke out in Miss Kate Robinson's millinery store on Laurel street. No one was in the store at the time, and the fire gained considerable headway before it was discovered. Prompt action on the part of the fire department probably saved a large portion of the business part of the city from destruction. Her entire stock was destroyed, but we understand there was an insurance of some \$600 on the stock.

On Tuesday last Mrs. J. O. Stewart who resides on 9th street, went to J. L. Smith's jewelry store to get her gold watch which she had left there to be regulated. She got the watch and started home but when she arrived there she felt for her time-piece and it was gone. The watch was in her pocket but was not attached to a chain when she started home but in some manner it slipped out and fell into the snow or onto the sidewalk, where it was undoubtedly picked up by some passer by. Mrs. S. feels quite badly over the loss of it as it was a Christmas present from her husband, and was valued at \$50. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning the same to the owner.

The five mile contest Saturday night drew a full house. Will Jager, Jack Osborne, St. Hall, Al. Leopold, and Ed. Gray. The space between the rope stretched around the hall and the side of the building would not admit of their skating abreast and so they drew lots for position, one behind the other, and started with Jager ahead and Osborne in the rear. This contest was one of most exciting yet and drew forth rounds of applause. Jack Osborne succeeded in passing all the contestants but Jager, but he fell and lost time which put him behind, but he gave Jager a very close rub. The time made by Jager was 27 minutes and 10 seconds, with Osborne a third of a lap behind. The prizes was \$5.00 to the first best and \$3.00 to the second best.

The contest at the rink on Wednesday evening between the ladies for the pair of gold plated skates drew out a large house and resulted in a victory for Miss Hattie Hodgdon. The contestants occupied the floor at 9 o'clock and skated for 15 minutes alone during which time the audience was to decide who was entitled to the prize and write their decision on a slip provided for that purpose at the door, which was deposited in a sealed box or can as they left the hall. On Thursday morning the ballot-box was opened by Henry Cohen, N. H. Ingersoll and St. Hall, and the votes canvassed, the result being 334 ballots cast which were divided as follows:

Miss Hattie Hodgdon.....170

Mrs. N. McFadden.....55

Miss Rosa Grandmeyer.....25

Miss Kate White.....23

Miss Rosa Guillot.....23

Miss Goodspeed.....2

Miss Bertie Robinson.....9

Miss Lucy Gleason.....9

Miss Annie Steege.....17

Miss Emma Wadhams.....5

The skates are to be ordered from Boston and will be here in about two weeks. They are manufactured especially for prize skating and will cost some \$20.

Crime at Motley.

Corney McMannis, was called to Motley, Tuesday, by telegram to look after the body of a dead woman who had died there the same morning. The coroner found a dead woman and also the body of a newly born child, and elicited the following facts in relation thereto. The woman came to Motley last October and stopped at a well known boarding house in that village where she got along without attracting a great amount of remark until a week ago last Monday, when she exhibited signs of approaching trouble. She, however, denied anything of the kind and succeeded in allaying suspicion until last Monday, when an examination of her trunk disclosed the dead body of an infant to which she then confessed to have given birth a number of days before. Medical aid was at once summoned from Brainerd, but the unfortunate woman died, being beyond the reach of medical assistance. The woman in the case was about 30 years old and her identity unknown. At one time she claimed her name was Ellen Miller and that she came from Long Prairie, and others gave a different name and claimed to be from a different place. An examination of her effects disclose no clue to her former place of residence or name.—Sun.

City Convention.

According to the call issued the delegates elected from the different wards assembled at Hartley Hall on Thursday evening in convention for the purpose of putting in nomination officers for the coming election. The meeting was called to order by U. W. White, and W. W. Hartley chosen as chairman and L. H. Dodge secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed consisting of T. C. Lover, F. B. Thompson and R. H. Paine. The committee reported for admission of all delegates who had credentials which gave the first ward two who were invested with power to cast the vote for the full number, nine. This gave Mr. Gardner but nine votes out of the 27, while the aggregate votes in the different ward caucuses held previous stood 413 for Gardner, 151 for Dewar, and 93 for J. H. Howe. The unfairness of the "cut and dried" arrangements was apparent and drew forth remarks loud and strong from many prominent citizens, and as the gentlemen saw there was no chance for a fair expression of the people in the convention, the delegates from the first and third wards withdrew to the other side of the hall, and proceeded to elect a chairman and secretary and put the following ticket in nomination:

Mayor—J. S. Gardner.

Treasurer—L. H. White.

City Clerk—O. H. Hubbard.

Police Justice—W. S. McClenahan.

Central Committee—C. B. Sleeper; Ed. R. French and A. Mahlum.

In the meantime the other convention proceeded with the business before it, and nominated James Dewar for Mayor, L. P. White for Treasurer, R. G. Sparks for City Clerk, and G. S. Fernald for Police Justice.

Some fellow or fellows either broke into the skating rink on Friday evening or were locked in and in order to get out broke the lock. Nothing was disturbed.

The way that conventions are held and run under the existing circumstances is a miserable farce and the people are beginning to get their eyes opened to the fact. That there will be no regard paid to the nomination which the leaders are pleased to call "Regular" is evinced by the righteous indignation of the people on every side.

The vote for Aldermen in the different wards stood as follows:

First Ward—Peter Ott 162, R. H. Paine 38, H. E. Leland 8.

Second Ward—Henry Spaulding 56, A. E. Taylor 46.

Third Ward—Ole Lawson 206, George Forsyth 127.

No More Smoke.

The furnaces of the Congregational church have been thoroughly repaired. Services will be held next Sabbath morning and evening. Subject for the morning: There is a God. For the evening: Do thyself no harm.

E. C. Evans.

Independent Candidate for Mayor.

To the Voters of Brainerd:

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for Mayor and wish to emphatically understand that I do not become such in the interest of any other candidate, and I respectfully solicit your support.

J. H. Koor.

Medical Association.

The Brainerd Medical Association met at the Northern Pacific Hospital on Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing the Brainerd Medical Association. Dr. Rosser was chosen as chairman of the meeting and Dr. Courtney secretary, and the following officers were elected to serve during the term.

President—Dr. Rosser.

Secretary—Dr. Courtney.

Treasurer—Dr. Rosser.

Drs. Courtney, Paquin, Hirschmer, and Hemstead were appointed a committee to draw up by-laws and constitution. The gentlemen have it in view to enlarge the organization by inviting membership from other towns. The next meeting will be on Friday evening at the Hospital.

The Difference.

"There is all the difference in the world between skating on ice and rolling on a floor," said a professional glider one day last week as a reporter stood watching the crowd of merry skaters which rolled by over the smooth birch floor at the rink. I have known many people who do well on ice who make perfect sidishows of themselves on rollers, and then, again, others who do well on rollers who never make a success on ice. You see, there is a good deal of difference in the motion. The man on the roller skates merely pushes himself along from stroke to stroke, and goes with a swinging motion, except when sliding, while the roller skater has a gliding movement, infinitely easier and, with some, more graceful.

Just go out to a pond where boys and girls are having a merry game of tag on the ice, and see how the motion goes from a quiet swing to a sudden, heavy throw of the body from side to side, as the speed increases, and then come into a roller rink somewhere and watch the ease with which the skaters roll along, without a false motion and you will see what I mean. The ice rink develops a set of muscles of no use to any one except in skating, and has a tendency to force a top-sided walk upon everybody who skates proficently; but the roller rink brings into use the same muscles that are used in walking, and, if anything, gives a man, or a woman either, a true poise and a graceful carriage which nothing but a dancing school can equal. Of course, all skating is good. The necessary for balancing and the muscular labor necessary to progress in the art tends to a good development of the leg and a grace and precision of bearing which can probably be attained by no other known means. A graceful skater is almost of necessity a graceful walker and with education, a graceful dancer. Take the Hollanders, for example: there are no people more uniformly pliant and easy in their movements than they, and a great deal of that is due to the constant use of skates during the winter season. They would make our young American women envious, would those Dutch girls, if they could only see the abandon with which they strap on their skates and glide away to market, miles on miles, and home again, seemingly without a thought that they are out for anything but a holiday. Still, the Yankee system of roller skating is of all the most preferable. It will not do certainly for out of doors, as will ice skating, but offers a most delightful indoor recreation, with the advantages that can be done under circumstances of comfort impossible to the ice skater. The smooth wooden floor presents the same surface with the thermometer at 90 deg. as if it were 50 deg. below, and makes a pleasure that of a ball room rather than a rink. You have seen a great falling off in the number of ice rinks through the country of late and this is chargeable to the pleasure which the roller rink makes possible above the ice house. It not only is more pleasant for the skaters, but it gives opportunity for visitors to spend an agreeable hour watching the movements of those on wheels. Which is the easier to learn? Well, I should say that roller skating could be learned in about one-third the time that would be devoted to ice skating. For one thing the motion is easier and more natural, and another thing the foundation, the footing, so to speak, is broader and the chance of slipping is materially reduced. Some movements are possible on rollers, such, for instance, as spinning on the toes, but there are none which cannot be closely imitated on rollers, while there are some possible on the latter which ice skaters never attempt. I was and old ice skater years before roller skating was ever thought of, but I can say candidly that I now never think of going on ice unless it is out of doors and then I find it necessary for bundling up which effectively dispels all the pleasant illusions of the sport. Give me the rollers," and thus saying the professional went off to show a tyro who was standing on his head how to stand on his feet, and the antiquarian vanished, just wise enough to know how to stay off roller skates.

### That Convention.

Under the call for a city convention the city committee fixed the basis of representation at nine from each ward, when it should have been on the basis of the aggregate vote in each ward. This would have given nine delegates to the first ward, five to the second and eight to the third, or 22 delegates in all. Two members of the city committee made the first call and unquestionably in good faith, but the unfairness of the representation becoming apparent to at least one of the committee a subsequent call was made by him on the basis set forth, the third member being absent from town. The second ward acting under the first call elected nine delegates favorable to Mr. Dewar, by 59 votes for 42 votes opposed. The first ward elected two delegates, one supposed to be favorable to Mr. Gardner and one for Mr. Dewar, and thirteen other delegates receiving 91 votes each, consequently a tie. Mr. Gardner's delegates in the third ward were elected by a vote of 314 for 19 against. This was the state of affairs on the assembling of the convention Thursday evening. While Mr. Gardner had clearly a majority of the delegates entitled to seats in the convention certain schemes were resorted to by some of Mr. Dewar's friends whereby the organization of the convention was captured, and on accepting the report of the committee on credentials four of Mr. Gardner's delegates voted in the negative, but not understanding the question were recorded and declared as voting in the affirmative. This gave, under ruling of the chair 12 votes for Dewar to 8 for Gardner. One of the latter gentlemen's delegates in attempting to have the four votes corrected and a reconsideration of the report of the committee on credentials, was choked down, the chair deciding the vote merely declared and the delegate out of order. At this stage of the outrageous proceedings, Mr. Gardner, appreciating the bull-dozing tactics that had been resorted to to gag a fair expression of the will of a majority, requested his friends to retire to another portion of the hall and organize the convention in the interests of fair dealing which was unanimously done, a full representation from all the wards participating, and nominated a ticket which is given elsewhere in this issue, and adjourned after listening to eloquent speeches from Capt. Sleeper, Wm. Paine and Mr. Lower. The Rump convention presided over by W. W. Hartley in the interests of Mr. Dewar, with nine delegates from the second ward and two from the first proceeded to nominate their ticket. The tactics of Mr. Dewar's friends has been of a bull-dozing character in every respect—with a view of preventing the fair expression of the will of the people. The issue has been raised by them—shall the gamblers run the community, or shall it be controlled in the interest of respectability, law and order. It is unfortunate that some of our would-be leading citizens have endeavored and are still working to force this issue upon the people, and more so after the people had clearly indicated that the citizens of Brainerd are decidedly in favor of good government instead of perpetuating that of the past year. These same men by trickery, chicanery, all-doing and schemes that most men avoid, have boldly attempted to thwart the better sentiment of the people and run roughshod over their sacred rights. By voting for Mr. Gardner and electing him is the only way to correct the evils now existing. Let the vote be for "law and order" on the one side, of the miserable vices adjacent to the numerous gambling shops in our city—on the other. We say, "Vote for Mr. Gardner and clean them out."

### Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a general city election held on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1884, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, Treasurer and Clerk and one Alderman in each ward, and that the judges of election will meet at the different polling places for the purpose of registering voters from 1 to 9 o'clock p. m. on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days previous to said election. The polling places are as follows:

For the First ward—The hose house on Laurel street.

For the Second Ward—Carver & Mohle's wood office.



## CONDENSATIONS.

The Hudson is breaking up. Montreal's ice palace is thawing. Mississippi frost killed the cut-worms.

The Harvard Annex now has forty-eight students.

A car load of Mormons left Chattanooga last week for Utah.

Goldberg, the magician, is in the insane ward on Blackwell's island.

Pittsburg has sent a lobby to Washington to oppose the Morrison tariff bill.

Cheap tile low draining lowlands is regarded as one of the causes of the Ohio flood.

San Francisco wants bids for a statue to Key, author of Star Spangled Banner.

Cincinnati has begun to appropriate money to repair flood damages to sewer and water mains.

The Boston cremation company offers to "reduce" any member who pays \$1.50 twelve times.

Miss Tip Saunders has painted a heroic portrait of Simon Kenton, which she wishes the state of Kentucky to buy.

It will be several days before the amount of the defalcation at the Emerson custom house can be ascertained.

Clothing cutters will soon hold a national convention to arrange a uniform rate of wages throughout the country.

Georgia's new capitol is under way. It is 330 feet square and is 300 feet high to the dome. The cost will be \$1,000,000.

Mrs. J. C. Moyes, a well known and highly respected woman, has been missing from Belleville, Ont., since last Monday.

The first breach of promise suit in Chester county, S. C., has been brought against J. P. Ferguson by Miss Lucas for \$20,000.

Jack Loony, a sporting character of St. Louis, and known throughout the country as a prize-fighter years ago, died there yesterday after a lingering illness.

Two Hamilton college seniors were suspended, when the whole class withdrew. The trouble was a refusal to allow a holiday for Prof. North's funeral.

The Cleveland Rolling company's steel works will resume work to-day, and the rail mills on the Monday following, when the entire works will be in operation.

A furious storm was raging in the Sierras near Truckee. The Central Pacific was blockaded, and no trains from the west could get there under thirty-six hours.

The New York Silk exchange has begun its regular annual free distribution of silk worm eggs. These eggs are given only to beginners. Applicants must enclose a three cent stamp.

A telegram from Arequipa, South American, announces that a water-spout has caused immense damage in that city and its environs. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. Several persons were drowned.

Patrick McGowan fatally shot Thomas Sullivan early yesterday morning in a canal street, New York, bar room. The men are Republican ward politicians. The shooting grew out of differences at the recent primary election.

Bob Ford writes to a St. Louis paper to say that he removed Jesse James and is proud of it. Further, "The man that calls me an assassin is a contemptible sneak, and if he wishes to resent it he will find me at the St. James hotel in this city."

Mrs. John R. Taylor fell on a defective sidewalk at Monroe, Mich., and sustained serious injuries. After her recovery she sued the town and recovered \$1,500. Now her husband sues for damages sustained by the loss of his wife's services.

The heaviest gale and rain storm of the season occurred at San Francisco Saturday night. Three hundred yards north of Newhall, and the telegraph north and south is prostrated. No marine casualties.

A tornado visit Petersburg, Va., Wednesday, lasting about fifteen minutes, during which time a large amount of damage was done. The large brick factory of the Battersea Cotton Manufacturing company was damaged so as to render it necessary to stop work.

About 3,000 people assembled at the Diamond mine, Braidwood, Ill., yesterday, to hold memorial services over the spot where (Feb. 15, 1882) some seventy-seven miners lost their lives, forty-nine of whose bodies are still entombed within the dark mine.

Sheriff Allerton has just returned to Mitchell, Dak., from Iowa, having in charge C. H. Ernst, who was indicted at Mitchell for felony, but jumped his bond, leaving O. H. Perry, his bondsman, in default. The prisoner brought plenty of money with him to secure bonds.

Two Patterson, N. J. thieves stole a barrel of sugar from in front of a bakery, and rolled it a mile through the streets. There was a little hole in the barrel through which the sugar leaked. The police followed the trial yesterday to the home of the thieves. The men were arrested and confessed.

Charles Selden, who, as a superintendent of telegraph for the Western Union, has had charge of all lines and offices of the Walsh system, has resigned his place, and on March 1 will assume charge of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, with headquarters at Baltimore, having charge of the railroad and commercial telegraph business over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company's lines east of the Ohio river, and including the state of Maryland.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Thomas Cheney, for the past seven years editor of the London Times, has passed away.

St. Louis claims to have manufactured last year 23,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which leaves the record.

Mrs. Mary Lynch, residing in Warren township, Bremer county, Iowa, died at the advanced age of 103 years.

At a banquet in Paris De Lesseps stated the scheme for creating a sea in the desert of Sahara will shortly be realized.

R. J. Moore and George W. Wyatt, the only colored members of the Texas legislature, sat apart from the other members and appear to be spectators merely of the proceedings.

Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, is dead. He was postmaster under President Johnson, a member of congress, and a delegate to three national Democratic conventions. He leaves a large fortune to a wife and five daughters.

Wednesday, February 13. A new brand of stove-polish has been named in honor of Gen. Douglass.

Augusta, Ga., still depends on a volunteer fire department, and an old bell tower to create fires.

A young man, Ohio, named Altmann, went insane because his employer accused him of dishonesty, dying a maniac.

The grand jury at Fargo, D. T., is about to investigate the removal of the capital and look into the acts of Governor Ordway.

Vanderbilt is credited with recent large investments in stock of the roads centering at Chicago, and in coal properties in Pennsylvania.

Oscar Wilde has just completed his lecture tour in Ireland. Miss Lloyd, the young lady whom he is to marry, accompanied him everywhere.

Frank James has been held by the federal court at Kansas City, on a charge of robbing a United States paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala. It is likely he will be tried in Alabama.

Thursday, February 14. Mrs. Kate Chase, formerly Mrs. Sprague, is traveling in Germany.

The fifty ladies employed in the San Francisco mint receive each \$2.50 a day.

The Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000 for suitable representation at the world's exhibition in New Orleans.

A portrait of Wendell Phillips will be painted for Faneuil hall, Boston, but Mrs. Phillips objects to the erection of a statue.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to New York to have a conference with Gen. Grant. The latter is still forced to wear crutches to get about his house.

A congressional appropriation bill was passed by a strict party vote by the Virginia legislature, giving eight districts to the Democrats and two to the Unionists.

An attempt is being made in Boston to break the will of Mrs. Eliza F. Eddy, who left \$40,000 to Susan R. Anthony and Lucy Stone Blackwell in trust for the woman suffrage cause.

Secretary Lincoln's proposed trip to Chicago has been abandoned, he deeming it proper to give his whole attention to the management and distribution of the award to the flood sufferers.

Friday, February 15. Gen. Robert Toombs on Wendell Phillips. "He was an infernal machine set to music."

A pool-seller of experience prophesies that this will be the greatest year of racing in history.

Mexico proposes to send to the world's exposition at New Orleans a band of musicians and a corps of cadets.

Three attendants in the State Lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., were arrested for causing the death of a patient.

Bills are before congress asking the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the erection of eighty-nine public buildings.

Seventy-two coal-pits in Pennsylvania, employing 8,000 men, will on Monday resume work at the wages paid last fall.

President Arthur has ordered the promotion of Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for heroic work at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.

Lord Bute has given an order to Miss Edmond A. Edwards, the American negro sculptress, to execute a marble statue of the Virgin Mary for one of his chapels.

There were 1,676 accidents last year in the Pacific coast mines; 223 deaths, making 150 victims and 512 orphans. There was one death to every 90,000 tons taken out.

A Berlin journal in an editorial on the park repudiated Germany, saying that the republic is directed against Germany alone, and that its passage would result in strong counter measures.

Saturday, February 16. The Egyptian council of state has been suppressed by official decree.

A whole row of dwellings in Montreal have been vacated because the tenants believe them haunted.

Contracts have been issued for through sleepers and parlor cars between Chicago and San Francisco, over the pioneer route, commencing April 1.

Under the provisions of the Irish tramways act, a company has been formed in London to purchase estates, relieve overcrowded districts, and encourage fire residences.

Ex-Congressman Swaine, of Ohio, is quoted as expressing the opinion that Republican action in that state is setting at naught toward Robert Lincoln and Gen. Sherman.

The lord mayor of London presided at a mass meeting which passed resolutions condemning the Egyptian policy of the government as having caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

Nearly one-half of a flock of 6,000 sheep on the Dakota bad lands, owned by Margus Demores, having died this winter, the belief gains ground that they were poisoned by his enemies.

The will of Wendell Phillips contains no public bequests. An estate of \$250,000 is devised to Mrs. Phillips, and on her decease reverts to the adopted daughter, Mrs. George W. Smalley, of London.

It is recalled in Honeoye, N. Y., where the bride of Frederick Douglass lived in childhood, that she had to be whipped by her father, an active abolitionist, to make her kiss Douglass when he visited the family.

An overflow of the Trinity river has submerged a section of Dallas, Tex., and a rise of Elm Fork has flooded the country for miles between Denton and Dallas. Five miles of trestling on the Missouri Pacific road have been washed away.

A correspondent at Fort Buford

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

telegraphs that the Indians at Poplar Creek and Wolf Point agencies are at the point of starvation. They have eaten their dogs and horses, the game is destroyed, and many warriors are unable to resist the extreme cold. The rations issued monthly by the government are devoured within a few hours.

Monday, February 18. Judge Tongue, being in ill-health, has canceled his lecture engagements.

The Chinese imperial council has decided upon a stubborn defense of the Xihai. There is talk of Henry Watterson as Mr. Kinsella's successor on the Brooklyn Eagle.

The expression of the wool-growers, now in session at Lincoln, Ill., favors the tariff of 1887.

The secretary of the treasury in Mexico has imposed 5 per cent. additional duties on all goods entering after May 15.

The winter packing of hogs in Chicago shows a decrease of 450,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Twenty-one of the thirty-four members of the national Democratic committee are known to be friendly to Chicago in the matter of the convention.

The late Lord Hertford was one of the few persons privileged to make jokes in the British presence, and he often caused her to indulge in a hearty laugh.

The editorship of the London Times has been tendered to Leonard H. Courtney, of the treasury department, who for years has been a regular contributor.

Mrs. Joseph Cook has entered the lecture field, taking for her theme "The Temples and Tombs of Hindostan," and illustrating her remarks with stereoscopic views.

A committee has been appointed by the Cincinnati chamber of commerce to inaugurate a movement for filling up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood.

In or near the quarantine station at Deering, Maine, are twenty-five head of cattle afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease, which is said to have sprung from English importations.

At a meeting of the cattle dealers at the Chicago stock yards, resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that never in the history of our country were our food animals in as healthy condition as at present.

Secretary Frelighuysen does not credit the cablegram from Berlin stating that Bismarck has returned to the German minister at Washington the resolution passed by congress on the death of Herr Lascher.

Bismarck has returned the Lascher resolution to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

Resolutions to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

## Professional Cards.

W. W. HARTLEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NEWS  
At the post-office stand. Sewing Machines and  
Organic office in stock.

J. B. DOUGLAS,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Room 7, Hartley Block, Front Street.

Practices in all state and United States Courts.  
All business entrusted to me will receive prompt  
and careful attention.

H. S. SOWLES,  
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.  
Office open day and evening.

BRainerd.....MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY,  
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,  
Office, Room 2, Sleeper Block.

BRainerd.....MINN.

LEON E. LUM,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Real Estate a Specialty.

BRainerd.....MINN.

DR. H. RIBBEL,  
DENTIST,  
Rooms 3 and 4 over Post Office.

BRainerd.....MINN.

C. B. SLEEPER, E. N. DONALDSON,  
SLEEPER & DONALDSON,  
Attorneys at Law.

BRainerd.....Minnesota.

FRATER & FERNALD,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Office, Room 8 Hartley Block.

BRainerd.....MINN.

WALTER COURTNEY, M. D.,  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,  
Office over Cade's Store, Telephone Connection.  
Calls attended promptly day or night.

BRainerd.....MINN.

W. A. FLEMING,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office with G. A. Keene.

SLEEPER BLOCK.....BRainerd.

M. McFADDEN,  
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent.  
Represents none but first-class companies.  
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT  
COURT HOUSE.

BRainerd.....MINN.

CLEN HOUSE,  
EAST BRainerd.  
Mr. C. F. MILLER, - - - Proprietor.  
Good Board and Clean Beds,  
REASONABLE.  
Weekly Board \$4.50. Per month \$15.00.  
NEAR N. P. HOUSE.

PATENTS  
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.  
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.  
See MODEL OF A PATENT. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN A PATENT.  
When patent is obtained a drawing of your invention, with claims, your name and address, will be published in the U. S. Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense circulation, and THE ONLY ONE THAT PUBLISHES THIS FREE.  
We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Sup. Money Order Div., and to all other U. S. Patent Office. For Clerical, advice terms, and references to actual clients in your own state or country, write to  
C. A. SNOW & CO.,  
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Milk ! Milk !  
Delivered daily to any part of the City in any quantity desired.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Headquarters at Dan Smith's.

C. H. CONGDON.  
ON TRIAL  
3 Months for 20 Cents  
(Lately known as the Farmers' Union and Weekly Tribune, is now the Largest and the Best weekly paper published or circulated in the Northwest. It perfectly combines the good points of a Complete, Entertaining, Readable Newspaper and an Agricultural Journal. It is carefully edited and adapted to the wants of the general Farmer, the Stock-raiser, the Dairyman and the Wool-grower of the Northwestern Belt. Full and trustworthy market reports are made a specialty.  
Regular Subscription Price—\$1.15 per year.  
All postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the publishers. Each year's subscription can be secured at the cost of his annual subscription by clubbing THE TRIBUNE with his local or county paper.

For a limited period THE FARMERS' TRIBUNE will be sent to any address 12 weeks for 20 Cents. This special and temporary offer is made for the single purpose of introducing this enlarged and improved paper to fifty thousand farmers who do not take it.

A convenient way to order the paper under this special offer is for one person to send the names of four neighbors with his own and remit one dollar for the 5 subscriptions. But single subscriptions will be equally acceptable. Try the FARMERS' TRIBUNE and judge for yourself of its worth. Address  
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## "Crack-Proof" RUBBER BOOTS.

Patented by  
Goodyear Rubber Co.  
Dec. 9, 74.

The lines show Pure Rubber boots, made in the good, making them crack-proof.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

To Test the Quality of Rubbers.  
With your thumb nail pick the edge of the sole. If made of pure rubber, it will be elastic and will not crumble. If made of old goods, it will crumble, and will pick off and crumble, and will not wear one half the time that it would if made of pure rubber.

All Rubber Shoes or Boots stamped on the sole with this stamp are made of pure rubber.

For sale by Boot and Shoe Dealers.  
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,  
87 & 91 N. 2nd Street, MILWAUKEE.  
Sole and Retailers of Goodyear Rubber Co. New York.

Metropolitan Hotel,  
BRainerd, MINN.

BASEMENT HARTLEY BLOCK.  
A First-Class  
HOTEL.

BEST TABLE IN THE CITY.  
Good Sleeping Rooms  
—AND—  
SAMPLE ROOMS.  
Charges Moderate.

G. W. INGRAHAM,  
PROPRIETOR.

Great Bargains  
IN  
Real Estate.  
300 LOTS. 300

Residence and Business Lots  
For Sale on the most reasonable Terms to suit investors.  
Monthly Payments on residence lots. Small payments in advance.

C. B. SLEEPER,  
has concluded to put the balance of his lots in Sleeper's Addition, south of the new railroad shops, and in Sleeper's Park Addition between 7th street and Broadway, with several choice business lots on Front street on to the market, and invites the attention of purchasers to these rare locations, and favorable terms. The laboring man especially requested to examine plans.

Call on C. B. SLEEPER or  
GEO. A. KEENE, Sleeper Block, Brainerd, Minn.

ARMY OVERCOATS  
FOR SALE BY  
INGRAM, KITCHEN & WILLIAMS,  
77 & 79 Madison St., Chicago, Ills.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.  
10,000 Military Overcoats,  
ALSO  
MILITARY SADDLES,  
Rubber Blankets and Ponchos.

\$100.00 A WEEK!  
We can guarantee the above amount to good, active, energetic  
AGENTS!  
Ladies as well as gentlemen, make a success in the business. Very little capital required. We have a household article as valuable as flour.  
It Sells Itself!  
It is needed every day in every family. You do not need to explain its merits. There is a rich harvest for all who embrace this golden opportunity. It costs you only one cent to learn what our business is. Buy one cent card and write to us and we will send you our prospectus and full particulars.

FREE!  
And we know you will derive more good than you have ever had. Our reputation as a man of business and integrity is such that we cannot afford to deceive. Write to us in a postal and give your address plainly and receive full particulars.

BUCKEYE MFG CO.,  
Marion, Ohio.

N. A. SMITH,  
—GENERAL—  
CONTRACTOR  
For Plastering and  
Mason Work.

ORDERS SOLICITED.  
Corner 7th and Pine Streets, - Brainerd, Minn.

5th. Billiard Parlor  
W. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars.

Martin's Restaurant,

No Cough Remedy was ever placed upon the market that has so quickly and so firmly gained the confidence of the public as the

## North Star Lung & Throat Balsam.

No one is better able to give an opinion as to the real merits of a medicine than the dealer who is selling it. We print a few on this sheet (all we have room for.) We have hundreds more of the same sort, all going to show that the remedy

Has No Equal in Popularity with the Public.

### Extraordinary Cures.

I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I have been coughing very badly. It had increased on me so much, and I was so weak that physicians who examined me pronounced my lungs diseased. I was refused admission into insurance companies on the ground of my lungs being diseased, and I began to think I was gone. When I saw the North Star Lung & Throat Balsam, I bought a bottle, and I took it to bed, being very much exhausted from the effort I was in such a desperate condition that I concluded to go to bed and see if I had anything that would give me temporary relief. I had tried everything I could hear of without effect, and had very little confidence in finding anything, but being desperate I thought I would try it. They recommended their North Star Lung and Throat Balsam; I took it, and, strange as it may seem, I have never had a cough since. I consider that I am entirely well, and give the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam full credit for it.

J. D. BERTSON,  
(with J. G. & Co.)  
Milwaukee, Wis.



## CONDENSATIONS.

The Hudson is breaking up. Montreal's ice palace is thawing. Mississippi frost killed the cut-worms.

The Harvard Annex now has forty-eight students.

A car load of Mormons left Chattanooga last week for Utah.

Goldberg, the magician, is in the insane ward on Blackwell's island.

Pittsburg has sent a lobby to Washington to oppose the Morrison tariff bill.

Cheap tile low draining lowlands is regarded as one of the causes of the Ohio flood.

San Francisco wants bids for a statue to Key, author of Star Spangled Banner.

Cincinnati has begun to appropriate money to repair flood damages to sewer and water mains.

The Boston cremation company offers to "reduce" any member who pays \$1.50 twelve times.

Miss Tip Saunders has painted a heroic portrait of Simon Kenton, which she wishes the state of Kentucky to buy.

It will be several days before the amount of the defalcation at the Emerson custom house can be ascertained.

Clothing cutters will soon hold a national convention to arrange a uniform rate of wages throughout the country.

Georgia's new capitol is under way. It is 330 feet square and is 300 feet high to the dome. The cost will be \$1,000,000.

Mrs. J. C. Moyes, a well known and highly respected woman, has been missing from Belleville, Ont., since last Monday.

The first breach of promise suit in Chester county, S. C., has been brought against J. P. Ferguson by Miss Lucas for \$20,000.

Jack Loony, a sporting character of St. Louis, and known throughout the country as a prize-fighter years ago, died there yesterday after a lingering illness.

Two Hamilton college seniors were suspended, when the whole class withdrew. The trouble was a refusal to allow a holiday for Prof. North's funeral.

The Cleveland Rolling company's steel works will resume work to-day, and the rail mills on the Monday following, when the entire works will be in operation.

A furious storm was raging in the Sierras near Truckee. The Central Pacific was blockaded, and no trains from the west could get there under thirty-six hours.

The New York Silk exchange has begun its regular annual free distribution of silk worm eggs. These eggs are given only to beginners. Applicants must enclose a three cent stamp.

A telegram from Arequipa, South American, announces that a water-spout has caused immense damage in that city and its environs. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. Several persons were drowned.

Patrick McGowan fatally shot Thomas Sullivan early yesterday morning in a canal street, New York, bar room. The men are Republican ward politicians.

The shooting grew out of differences at the recent primary election.

Bob Ford writes to a St. Louis paper to say that he removed Jesse James and is proud of it. Further, "The man that calls me an assassin is a contemptible sneak, and if he wishes to resent it he will find me at the St. James hotel in this city."

Mrs. John R. Taylor fell on a defective sidewalk at Monroe, Mich., and sustained serious injuries. After her recovery she sued the town and recovered \$1,500. Now her husband sues for damages sustained by the loss of his wife's services.

The heaviest gale and rain storm of the season occurred at San Francisco Saturday night. Three hundred yards north of Newhall, and the telegraph north and south is prostrated. No marine casualties.

A tornado visit Petersburg, Va., Wednesday, lasting about fifteen minutes, during which time a large amount of damage was done. The large brick factory of the Battersea Cotton Manufacturing company was damaged so as to render it necessary to stop work.

About 3,000 people assembled at the Diamond mine, Braidwood, Ill., yesterday, to hold memorial services over the spot where (Feb. 15, 1882) some seventy-seven miners lost their lives, forty-nine of whose bodies are still entombed within the dark mine.

Sheriff Allerton has just returned to Mitchell, Dak., from Iowa, having in charge C. H. Ernst, who was indicted at Mitchell for felony, but jumped his bond, leaving O. H. Perry, his bondsman, in default. The prisoner brought plenty of money with him to secure bonds.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two Patterson, N. J. thieves stole a barrel of sugar from in front of a bakery, and rolled it a mile through the streets. There was a little hole in the barrel through which the sugar leaked. The police followed the trial yesterday to the home of the thieves. The men were arrested and confessed.

Charles Selden, who, as a superintendent of telegraph for the Western Union, has had charge of all lines and offices of the Walsh system, has resigned his place, and on March 1 will assume charge of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, with headquarters at Baltimore, having charge of the railroad and commercial telegraph business over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company's lines east of the Ohio river, to and including the state of Maryland.

The secretary of the treasury in Mexico has imposed 5 per cent. additional duties on all goods entering after May 15.

The winter packing of hogs in Chicago shows a decrease of 450,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Twenty-one of the thirty-four members of the national democratic committee are known to be friendly to Chicago in the matter of the convention.

The late Lord Hertford was one of the few persons privileged to make jokes in the queen's presence, and he often caused her to indulge in a hearty laugh.

The editorship of The London Times has been tendered to Leonard H. Courtney, of the treasury department, who for years has been a regular contributor.

Mrs. Joseph Cook has entered the lecture field, taking for her theme "The Temples and Tombs of Hindostan," and illustrating her remarks with stereoscopic views.

A committee has been appointed by the Cincinnati chapter of the Red Cross, to inaugurate a movement for filling up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood.

In or near the quarantine station at Bang, Maine, are twenty-five head of cattle afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease, which is said to have sprung from English importations.

At a meeting of the cattle dealers at the Chicago stock yards, resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that never in the history of our country were our food animals in as healthy condition as at present.

Secretary Frelinghuysen does not credit the cablegram from Berlin stating that Bismarck has returned to the German minister at Washington.

A new brand of soap, which has been named in honor of Fred Douglas, is being sold in New York.

Angusta, Ga., still depends on a volunteer department, and an old bell tower to locate fires.

A Youngstown, Ohio, man, named Altzwei, went insane because his employer accused him of dishonesty, and he was committed to the asylum.

The grand jury at Fargo, D. T., is about to investigate the removal of the capital and look into the acts of Governor Ordway.

Vanderbilt is credited with recent large investments in stocks of the roads centering at Chicago, and in coal properties in Pennsylvania.

Oscar Wilde has just completed his lecture tour in Ireland. Miss Lloyd, the young lady whom he is to marry, accompanied him everywhere.

Frank James has been held by the federal court at Kansas City, on a charge of robbing a United States paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala. It is likely he will be tried in Alabama.

Mrs. Kate Chase, formerly Mrs. Sprague, is traveling in Germany.

The fifty ladies employed in the San Francisco mint receive each \$2.75 a day.

The Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000 for suitable representation at the world's exhibition in New Orleans.

A portrait of Wendell Phillips will be painted for Faneuil hall, Boston, but Mrs. Phillips objects to the erection of a statue.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to New York to have a conference with Gen. Grant. The latter is still forced to wear crutches to get about his house.

A congressional apportionment bill was passed by a strict party vote by the Virginia legislature, giving eight districts to the Democrats and two to the Coalitionists.

An attempt is being made in Boston to break the will of Mrs. Eliza F. Eddy, who left \$40,000 to Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone Blackwell in trust for the woman suffrage cause.

Secretary Lincoln's proposed trip to Chicago has been abandoned, he deeming it proper to give his whole attention to the management and distribution of the award to the food sufferers.

Gen. Robert Toombs on Wendell Phillips: "He was an informal machine set to music."

A pool-seller of experience prophesies that this will be the greatest year of racing in history.

Mexico proposes to send to the world's exposition at New Orleans a band of musicians and a corps of cadets.

Three attendants in the State Lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., were arrested for causing the death of a patient.

Bills are before congress asking the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the erection of eighty-nine public buildings.

Seventy-two coal-pits in Pennsylvania, employing 8,000 men, will on Monday resume work at the wages paid last fall.

President Arthur has ordered the promotion of Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for heroic work at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.

Lord Bute has given an order to Miss Edmonia A. Edwards, the American negro sculptress, to execute a marble statue of the Virgin Mary for one of his chapels.

There were 1,676 accidents last year in the Pacific coal mine; 323 deaths, making 132 widows and 912 orphans. There was one death to every 30,000 tons taken out.

A Berlin journal in an editorial on the pork reprisal question, says the bill before congress is directed against Germany alone, and that its passage would result in strong counter measures.

The Egyptian council of state has been approved by the British cabinet.

A whole row of dwellings in Montreal have been vacated because the tenants believed them haunted.

Contracts have been issued for through sleepers and parlor cars over the Chicago and St. Paul route, commencing April 1.

Under the provisions of the Irish tramways act, a company has been formed in London to purchase estates, relieve overcrowded districts, and encourage fixed residences.

Ex-Congressman Swayne, of Ohio, is quoted as expressing the opinion that Republican opinion in that state is setting at naught toward Robert Lincoln and Gen. Sherman.

The lord mayor of London presided at a mass meeting which passed resolutions condemning the Egyptian policy of the government as having caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

Nearly one-half of a flock of 6,000 sheep in the Dakota bad lands, owned by Marcus Denores, having died this winter, the belief gains ground that they were poisoned by their enemies.

The will of Wendell Phillips contains a public bequest. An estate of \$250,000 is devised to Mrs. Phillips, and on her decease reverts to the adopted daughter, Mrs. George W. Smalley, of London.

It is recalled in Honeyee, N. Y., where the bride of Frederick Douglass lived in childhood, that she had to be whipped by her father, an active abolitionist, to make her kiss Douglass when he visited the family.

An overflow of the Trinity river has submerged a section of Dallas, Tex., and the interest of public health. An independent government can only reply to any attempt at intimidation by counter reprisals consisting in increased customs duties and affecting the intercourse of the two countries.

A correspondent at Fort Buford

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

telegraphs that the Indians at Poplar Creek and Wolf River agencies are at the point of starvation. They have eaten their dogs and horses, the game is destroyed, and many warriors are unable to resist the extreme cold. The rains issued monthly by the government are devoured within a few hours.

Judge Tourgee, being in ill-health, has canceled his lecture engagements.

The Chinese imperial council has decided upon a stubborn defense of Bac Ninh. There is talk of Henry Watterson as Mr. Kinsella's successor on The Brooklyn Eagle.

The expression of the wool-growers, now in session at Lincoln, Ill., favors the tariff of 1867.

The secretary of the treasury in Mexico has imposed 5 per cent. additional duties on all goods entering after May 15.

The winter packing of hogs in Chicago shows a decrease of 450,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Twenty-one of the thirty-four members of the national democratic committee are known to be friendly to Chicago in the matter of the convention.

The late Lord Hertford was one of the few persons privileged to make jokes in the queen's presence, and he often caused her to indulge in a hearty laugh.

The editorship of The London Times has been tendered to Leonard H. Courtney, of the treasury department, who for years has been a regular contributor.

Mrs. Joseph Cook has entered the lecture field, taking for her theme "The Temples and Tombs of Hindostan," and illustrating her remarks with stereoscopic views.

A committee has been appointed by the Cincinnati chapter of the Red Cross, to inaugurate a movement for filling up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood.

In or near the quarantine station at Bang, Maine, are twenty-five head of cattle afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease, which is said to have sprung from English importations.

At a meeting of the cattle dealers at the Chicago stock yards, resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that never in the history of our country were our food animals in as healthy condition as at present.

Secretary Frelinghuysen does not credit the cablegram from Berlin stating that Bismarck has returned to the German minister at Washington.

A new brand of soap, which has been named in honor of Fred Douglas, is being sold in New York.

Angusta, Ga., still depends on a volunteer department, and an old bell tower to locate fires.

A Youngstown, Ohio, man, named Altzwei, went insane because his employer accused him of dishonesty, and he was committed to the asylum.

The grand jury at Fargo, D. T., is about to investigate the removal of the capital and look into the acts of Governor Ordway.

Vanderbilt is credited with recent large investments in stocks of the roads centering at Chicago, and in coal properties in Pennsylvania.

Oscar Wilde has just completed his lecture tour in Ireland. Miss Lloyd, the young lady whom he is to marry, accompanied him everywhere.

Frank James has been held by the federal court at Kansas City, on a charge of robbing a United States paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala. It is likely he will be tried in Alabama.

Mrs. Kate Chase, formerly Mrs. Sprague, is traveling in Germany.

The fifty ladies employed in the San Francisco mint receive each \$2.75 a day.

The Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000 for suitable representation at the world's exhibition in New Orleans.

A portrait of Wendell Phillips will be painted for Faneuil hall, Boston, but Mrs. Phillips objects to the erection of a statue.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to New York to have a conference with Gen. Grant. The latter is still forced to wear crutches to get about his house.

A congressional apportionment bill was passed by a strict party vote by the Virginia legislature, giving eight districts to the Democrats and two to the Coalitionists.

An attempt is being made in Boston to break the will of Mrs. Eliza F. Eddy, who left \$40,000 to Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone Blackwell in trust for the woman suffrage cause.

Secretary Lincoln's proposed trip to Chicago has been abandoned, he deeming it proper to give his whole attention to the management and distribution of the award to the food sufferers.

Gen. Robert Toombs on Wendell Phillips: "He was an informal machine set to music."

A pool-seller of experience prophesies that this will be the greatest year of racing in history.

Mexico proposes to send to the world's exposition at New Orleans a band of musicians and a corps of cadets.

Three attendants in the State Lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., were arrested for causing the death of a patient.

Bills are before congress asking the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the erection of eighty-nine public buildings.

Seventy-two coal-pits in Pennsylvania, employing 8,000 men, will on Monday resume work at the wages paid last fall.

President Arthur has ordered the promotion of Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for heroic work at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.

Lord Bute has given an order to Miss Edmonia A. Edwards, the American negro sculptress, to execute a marble statue of the Virgin Mary for one of his chapels.

There were 1,676 accidents last year in the Pacific coal mine; 323 deaths, making 132 widows and 912 orphans. There was one death to every 30,000 tons taken out.

A Berlin journal in an editorial on the pork reprisal question, says the bill before congress is directed against Germany alone, and that its passage would result in strong counter measures.

The Egyptian council of state has been approved by the British cabinet.

A whole row of dwellings in Montreal have been vacated because the tenants believed them haunted.

Contracts have been issued for through sleepers and parlor cars over the Chicago and St. Paul route, commencing April 1.

Under the provisions of the Irish tramways act, a company has been formed in London to purchase estates, relieve overcrowded districts, and encourage fixed residences.

Ex-Congressman Swayne, of Ohio, is quoted as expressing the opinion that Republican opinion in that state is setting at naught toward Robert Lincoln and Gen. Sherman.

The lord mayor of London presided at a mass meeting which passed resolutions condemning the Egyptian policy of the government as having caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

Nearly one-half of a flock of 6,000 sheep in the Dakota bad lands, owned by Marcus Denores, having died this winter, the belief gains ground that they were poisoned by their enemies.

The will of Wendell Phillips contains a public bequest. An estate of \$250,000 is devised to Mrs. Phillips, and on her decease reverts to the adopted daughter, Mrs. George W. Smalley, of London.

It is recalled in Honeyee, N. Y., where the bride of Frederick Douglass lived in childhood, that she had to be whipped by her father, an active abolitionist, to make her kiss Douglass when he visited the family.

An overflow of the Trinity river has submerged a section of Dallas, Tex., and the interest of public health. An independent government can only reply to any attempt at intimidation by counter reprisals consisting in increased customs duties and affecting the intercourse of the two countries.

A correspondent at Fort Buford

## Professional Cards.

W. W. HARTLEY, CHAS. STATIONERY AND NEWS. At the post-office stand. Sewing Machines and Organs constantly in stock.

J. B. DOUGLAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Room 7, Hartley Block, Front Street.

H. S. ROWLES, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST. Office open day and evening.

R. K. WHITELEY, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. Office, Room 2, Sleeper Block.

L. E. LUM, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Real Estate a Specialty.

D. R. HIBBEL, DENTIST. Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office.

C. B. SLEEPER, E. N. DONALDSON. SLEEPER & DONALDSON. Attorneys at Law.

FRATER & FERNALD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office, Room 8 Hartley Block.

WALTER COURTNEY, M. D. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. Office over Cate's Store, Telephone Connection.

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with G. A. Keene.

M. MCFADDEN, Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent. Represents none but first-class companies.

GLEN HOUSE, EAST BRainerd. Mr. C. F. MILLER, Proprietor. Good Board and Clean Beds.

PATENTS. Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Milk! Milk! Delivered daily to any part of the City in any quantity desired.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Headquarters at Dan Smith's.

C. H. CONGDON. Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A few days ago a satchel was checked from Buffalo to Olean, and at the latter place the bag burst open and dynamite ran out.

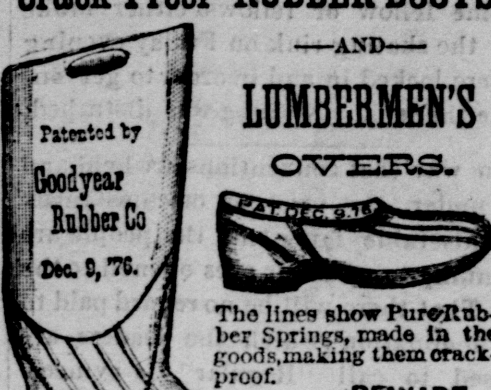
ON TRIAL. 3 Months for 20 Cents. THE FARMERS' TRIBUNE.

Don't Like the Retention Idea. Berlin, Feb. 15.—The Nord Deutsche Zeitung says editorially: "The bill in regard to goods produced before the American Civil War is calculated carefully to affect Germans who have national interests at heart."

5th. Billiard Parlor. W. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Martin's Restaurant.

## "Crack-Proof" RUBBER BOOTS.



To Test the Quality of Rubbers. With your thumb nail tick the edge of the sole. If made of pure rubber, it will be elastic and will not crumble.

Metropolitan Hotel. BRainerd, MINN.

A First-Class HOTEL. BEST TABLE IN THE CITY.

Food Sleeping Rooms. SAMPLE ROOMS. Charges Moderate.

G. W. INGRAHAM, PROPRIETOR.

Great Bargains. Real Estate. 300 LOTS. 300.

Residence and Business Lots. For Sale on the most reasonable Terms to suit investors.

Monthly Payments on residence lots. Small payments in advance.

C. B. SLEEPER.

has concluded to put the balance of his lots in Sleeper's Addition, south of the new railroad shops, and in Sleeper's Park Addition between 7th street and Broadway.

with several choice business lots on Front street on to the market, and invites the attention of purchasers to these rare locations, and favorable terms. The laboring man especially requested to examine plots.

Call on C. B. SLEEPER or GEO. A. KEENE, Sleeper Block, Brainerd, Minn.

ARMY OVERCOATS. FOR SALE BY INGRAM, KITCHEN & WILLIAMS.

77 & 79 Madison St., Chicago, Ills.

AT A VERY LOW PRICE. 10,000 Military Overcoats.

MILITARY SADDLES. Rubber Blankets and Ponchos.

\$100.00 A WEEK! AGENTS!

It sells itself! And we know you will derive more good than you have any idea of, our reputation as a manufacturing company is such that we are able to deliver. Write to us on a postal and give your address plainly and receive full particulars.

BUCKEYE RUBBER CO. Marion Ohio.

N. A. SMITH, CONTRACTOR.

For Plastering and Mason Work.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Corner 7th and Pine Streets, Brainerd, Minn.

## No Cough Remedy was ever placed upon the market that has so quickly and so firmly gained the confidence of the public as the

North Star Lung & Throat Balsam. No one is better able to give an opinion as to the real merits of a medicine than the dealer who is selling it. We print a few on this sheet (all we have room for.) We have hundreds more of the same sort, all going to show that the remedy

Has No Equal in Popularity with the Public.

Extraordinary Cures. I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I have been suffering very severely from a cough that physicians have examined me numerous times and have pronounced it a lung disease. I was refused admission into hospitals, and have been the victim of my lungs being diseased, and I began to think I was going to die. What a relief it was when I found this Balsam. I took it with a very severe case of coughing on the street, and stopped in front of a drug store, and I had everything I could get my hands on, and I had very little confidence in finding anything, but when I saw a bottle of this Balsam, I bought it, and I was relieved. I had tried everything I could get my hands on, and I had very little confidence in finding anything, but when I saw a bottle of this Balsam, I bought it, and I was relieved. I had tried everything I could get my hands on, and I had very little confidence in finding anything, but when I saw a bottle of this Balsam, I bought it, and I was relieved.

Metropolitan Hotel. BRainerd, MINN.

A First-Class HOTEL. BEST TABLE IN THE CITY.

Food Sleeping Rooms. SAMPLE ROOMS. Charges Moderate.

G. W. INGRAHAM, PROPRIETOR.

Great Bargains. Real Estate. 300 LOTS. 300.

Residence and Business Lots. For Sale on the most reasonable Terms to suit investors.

Monthly Payments on residence lots. Small payments in advance.

C. B. SLEEPER.

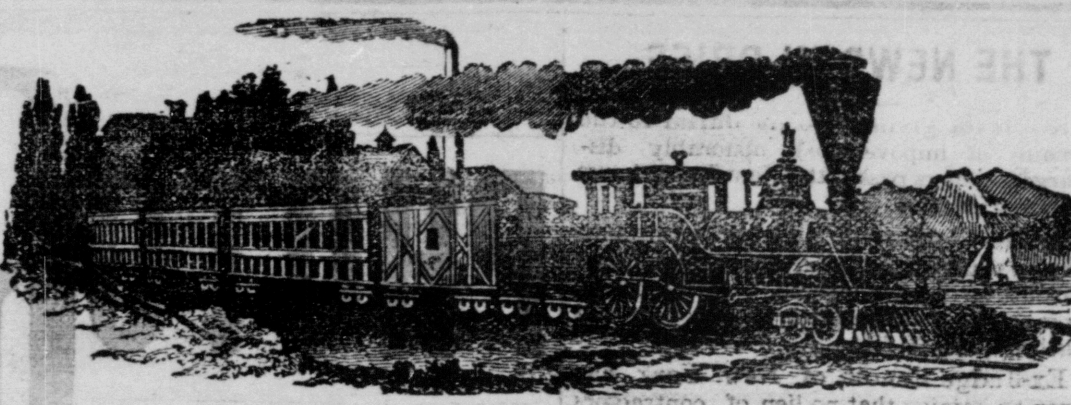
has concluded to put the balance of his lots in Sleeper's Addition, south of the new railroad shops, and in Sleeper's Park Addition between 7th street and Broadway.

with several choice business lots on Front street on to the market, and invites the attention of purchasers to these rare locations, and favorable terms. The laboring man especially requested to examine plots.

Call on C. B. SLEEPER or GEO. A. KEENE, Sleeper Block, Brainerd, Minn.

ARMY OVERCOATS. FOR SALE BY INGRAM, KITCHEN & WILLIAMS.





## Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms \$1.50 per year, in ADVANCE.

N. H. Ingersoll, Editors and Proprietors.  
F. W. Wieland.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, TRAVERSE AND AITKIN COUNTIES, and the City of Brainerd.

POPULATION of BRAINERD 12,000.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minn., as second-class matter.

Congressman Dingley of Maine admits, in a Washington interview, that his State has one liquor saloon to every seven hundred inhabitants. That does not speak well for a State in which prohibition is said to prohibit.

One of the latest patents issued is for a railway station indicator. The indicator consists of a canvas roll inside a glass box that works automatically, either backward or forward, and displays any number of station names. The roll is moved by means of an air cylinder attached to the locomotive boiler by rubber tubing, and provided with a piston and ratchet, worked by a lever. When the engineer, after leaving one station, lifts the lever it produces a vacuum in the rubber tube and moves the piston, which turns the canvas roll with a snap and displays the name of the next station. This saves the passengers mental wear and tear of trying to translate the unknown dead language in which the professional conductor habitually announces the next station.

The German and French governments will perhaps feel strengthened in their determination to exclude American pork when they learn that there has been a genuine case of trichinosis in Minneapolis. The fact that the disease was contracted from a piece of meat bought in the ordinary course of trade, and that the butcher who sold it was entirely ignorant of the existence of the infection in the product, shows that nobody can feel absolutely safe in eating raw pork. The afflicted family were stricken down with the terrible disease after partaking of smoke ham. Neither smoking nor pickling will kill the trichine germs. Nothing but thorough cooking will prove effective. There is no danger eating meat after it has been subject all through to a heat equal to 212 degrees Fahrenheit; and this precaution can be easily taken. Pork is a meat that requires very thorough cooking at all times, and in view of its peculiar susceptibility to trichine infection, the cooking process cannot be too carefully attended to.

There is a logical consistency in the demand made upon Congress by the representatives of the Knights of Labor and other kindred organizations that a law shall be enacted prohibiting the importation of foreign laborers under contract. It is impossible to say what extent this custom has obtained favor in the practices of the large manufacturers, though it is well known that, throughout the Eastern and Middle States, individuals and corporations needing the services of a large number of working men and women have at times resisted the strain upon them of an upward tendency in wages by sending abroad and hiring foreign operatives. It is notorious that those who have chiefly resorted to this method are also those who have been the most active in detaching the theory of American industrial protection. They have not hesitated to make the erroneous assertion, when popular opinion was to be influenced, that the great merit of the protective system consisted in the high rate of wages which it accorded to the American workmen; but have been only too willing to have recourse to the so-called pauper labor of Europe.

## Mr. Fred Douglass is Prosperous.

Mr. Douglass has not failed to profit by the opportunities that have opened up before him, and has followed the injunction to "put money in thy purse." He has a large and well-furnished residence at Uniontown, a sort of suburb of Washington. Some years ago he was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, which office had then attached a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and no sooner had got it than he gave his three sons clerkships! He is now Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia and gets a salary of \$8,000 a year. None of his children are married, but all live at home.

## He Broke up the School.

"That is the new school house, is it?" inquired Miss Alice Ray, the "new teacher," as the farmer's plodding little team passed by a little white house standing endwise to the road inclosed in a rather dilapidated fence.

"Yes, that's where you'll hold forth," remarked Uncle Zake Woodburn, "but I'm afeared you won't hold out long, for we've got the toughest set of boys in the state," and Uncle Zake gave a kind of sacking little laugh as he thought of the timid little demure damsel at his side controlling the boys of Bear Creek school.

"But don't the directors expel them when they are beyond the control of the teacher?" asked Alice, her heart beginning to sink at the prospect before her.

"Expel 'em no, we never expel nobody; if a teacher can't boss the school we just let it boss him. It ain't our fight, an' the school here generally bosses the teacher, and that's been some pretty good men ticked in that school house by the boys."

"I did not know the school was so unruly," said poor Alice, wishing heartily that she had hired out as a washerwoman instead of trying to teach the savages of Bear Creek. "Oh, well, maybe it won't be so bad this winter; that's Jim Turner, he's one of the toughest of 'em; and he'll be twenty-one in a month, and you'll get rid of him; but that's the Brindley boys, they're mighty nigh as bad."

Poor Alice listened with a sinking heart. The cold, hard duties before her were dreary enough at best; but to go alone and unknown in to a strange neighborhood to teach her first school, and to be met at the outset by such dark prophecies made her feel homeless a timid, shrinking little thing, and if she had possessed any where on the whole broad earth a roof to shelter her she would have turned back from Bear Creek school even then. But she had no home. Her mother had died when she was but fourteen, and she had kept house for her father two years, when he died, leaving her all alone. Before he died he advised her to expend the little sum he would be able to leave her in fitting herself for a teacher, and Alice had fulfilled his directions so literally that when she had completed her course of study at the normal school she hardly \$10 left and when she paid Uncle Zake for hauling her and her little trunk from the nearest railroad town to the district where she was to teach, she had but \$5 left.

Monday morning as she started for the school house she felt as if she were going to the scaffold. Her course of pedagogies in the normal institute had included no such a problem as this school promised to be, and if it were not for shame she would have given her single \$5 bill to any one to take her back to the railroad and pay her fare to L, the town where she had attended school.

When she arrived at the school house about twenty or thirty pupils grouped around talking, but a spell of silence fell upon them as she walked up and saluted them with a "good morning" which was more like the chirp of a frightened bird than any thing else. As she unlocked the door and entered what she had already begun to regard as a chamber of torture, two or three slowly followed her into the room and depositing their books upon the whitened desks, took seats and fixed their eyes on her with a stare that did not help to strengthen her nerves.

All the rules and regulations of her Theory and Practice of Opening School Upon the First Day seemed to vanish and leave her head whirling in dizzy helplessness. She tried to think of some cheerful remark, but her brain refused to form the thought and her tongue clung to the roof of her mouth. She could see in the faces of her pupils, most of whom were new in the school room that they were aware of her fright and enjoyed it thoroughly. By a strong effort she partially recovered herself and bravely resisted the temptation to lean her head on the desk and have a good cry. She felt that she must do something or faint, as she rang the bell, though lacking fifteen minutes to 9. She began taking down the names and ages of her pupils and by the time this was completed she began to feel more at ease. She then began examining the pupils in the different branches in order to assign them to their proper classes. She had finished the examination in all the

branches except the advanced reading class, which was principally composed of grown girls and young men, among whom was the terrible Jim Turner, of whom she had been warned. Several of the members of the class had read, and it was now the turn of Moses Bradley, a huge, heavy-set fellow, with small, malicious eyes and a general air of rufianism. When he was called up to read he did not rise from his seat, but began to read in a thick, indistinct voice from a book hidden in his lap.

"Mr. Bradley, will you please stand up when you read?" asked Alice.

"I can read just as well sittin' down," replied the fellow with a dogged air.

"But it is one of the rules in a reading class to stand up to read," said Alice, her heart quaking with fear as she foresaw the incipient rebellion.

"I reckon you will have to make a new rule for me then," impudently answered Mose, glancing sideways at his companions with a grin of triumph.

"If you do not obey me I shall be obliged to punish you," said Alice bravely, though she could scarcely stand up.

"I guess all the punishment you could do wouldn't break any of my bones," replied the ruffian.

"But I can break your bones for you in a half a minute, and I'll do it if you don't stand up and read as the teacher asked you to," said a voice at the other end of the class, and Alice looked in that direction and saw Jim Turner step from the class and faced the astonished Mose.

Mose's insolent manner abated in an instant, his face turned pale, and he muttered something about not being "bossed by other boys," but he stood up as was commanded.

Alice could have kissed her young champion for very gratitude, but she mustered all the dignity she could command, and said:

"Mr. Turner, I cannot allow you to interfere in the management of my school; take your seat."

The youth obeyed without a word, but kept his eye on Mose, as if watching for any delinquency. After this little episode the exercise proceeded without interruption till noon.

Alice had no appetite for dinner. She leaned her throbbing head upon the desk and wondered wearily how long she could endure this.

She was aroused by one of the little girls running up to her, exclaiming, "Teacher, the big boys are fighting!" "Oh, why did I ever come to such a den of wild beasts?" At the rear of the school house stood Jim Turner engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with Mose Bradley and his brothers, both of whom were grown. As Alice stepped around the corner Jim sent Mose reeling to the earth and then turned like a lion upon his two remaining assailants. They rushed at him from two sides but Jim was as active as a panther, and Bill Bradley fell as if shot from a left-handed blow, and his brother Tom followed him in an instant. By this time Mose had secured a ball bat and rushed upon Jim, but the latter evaded the blow, and wrenching the bat from his hand knocked Mose headlong with a blow of his fist.

As the discomfited trio arose Jim laughed lightly and asked them "how they liked it as far as they had got," picked up the bat he had taken from Mose and called out, "Come on boys, let's have a game of ball."

The combat ended so quickly that Alice had no chance to interfere, but she felt that it would do to let this open violation of school rules pass unpunished, so she rang the bell. When the pupils were assembled she called the culprits up to the desk, and asked what the fight was about and who began it. The Bradleys stood sullen and silent, but Jim answered, "I would rather not tell what it was about, but I began it by knocking Mose Bradley down."

Alice knew the fight was the result of Jim's espousal of her cause in the reading class, and her voice faltered as she said: "Then I shall have to punish you; hold out your hand."

Jim obeyed her instantly. She took up her ruler with a trembling hand and began the punishment. Mose's face never changed a muscle. The look upon it was one of quiet obedience in which there was no trace of either bravado or sulkiness. As Alice inflicted the

blows upon the hand so quietly held out to her, the thought rushed upon her mind that she was smiting the only hand that had been raised to befriend her in that lawless region.

Her face grew pale, the blows fell falteringly, the tears began to run down her cheeks, the ruler fell from her hand, she sank into her seat, buried her face in her hands, and burst into a storm of sobs.

Then Jim's countenance changed. His lip quivered, he dashed his hand across his eyes to clear them of unnatural dimness, and the great lump in his throat seemed to choke him. A chuckle from Mose Bradley recalled his self-possession, however, and he took a step or two toward the latter with eyes that fairly blazed with indignation.

Mose rapidly retreated a step or two, and his chuckle died an untimely death, and for a full minute silence reigned over the school room. At last Alice raised her head and in a broken voice dismissed the pupils to the play ground.

As the children passed out she heard some say, "So you got a whipping after all, Jim," and Jim's reply, "Yes, and I got enough to pass some of it around if anybody is anxious about."

At 1 o'clock Alice rang the bell with a felling of utter despair; but no school ever moved more solemnly than did her school that afternoon. Quiet obedience, study, good lessons, and respectful attention were universal. But Alice had determined to quite the school; she felt as if she would rather be the poorest washer woman than be battered, bullied, and tortured for months at a time by a set of brutal ruffians, whose parents employed her for the sole purpose of enduring this martyrdom.

So when Alice locked the school house door that evening it was with a mingled feeling of relief and humiliation that she started to offer her resignation to the directors. As she left the school house she saw Jim Turner a few yards ahead of her walking rapidly toward home. She called his name, and he stopped and respectfully waited until she had overtaken him. "Mr. Turner," she said, "I am going away in the morning, and I wish to thank you for your brave defence of me at the school to-day, and ask your forgiveness for the punishment I so unjustly inflicted on you; and in her earnestness Alice held out her little trembling hand, and Jim instantly grasped it.

"I have nothing to forgive," said he; "you could not do otherwise and neither could I; but you are surely not intending to quit school?"

"Yes," answered Alice, "I would rather die than to pass through three months of such scenes as I have to-day."

"But you will have no more trouble; there is no one in school that would be likely to give you trouble, except the Bradly boys, and as long as I am there I will answer for their good behavior."

At last Jim's eloquence prevailed, and Alice finally consented to teach a week longer, and at the end of that time she decided to stay, for never did a school move along more smoothly. At her request Jim was allowed to remain during the term, and as soon as it closed he went to college.

Alice taught the Bear Creek school successfully for three years, but in the end Uncle Zake's prediction was verified, for Jim Turner came back and broke up the school. He married the teacher.

## Menacing the President.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Feb. 18.—For some time past the president has been in receipt of a communications from a man, signing himself George Albert Mason, and claiming that while in the service of the United States he had been despoiled of certain property and \$2,000 in cash. Details of the affair have already been published, and Mason, who insists upon the truth of his story, demands an investigation by the president. The latter, in a recent reply, informed Mason that the case is not a proper one for presidential interference. Meanwhile Mason is getting denunciatory and declares that he will resort to harsh measures if justice is not accorded him and care has been taken at the White House to keep him under surveillance.

## MILLE LACS MISERY.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—The history of the Mille Lac Indians as thus far developed, relating to their winter sufferings is of public interest. It seems that certain representations were made by reputable citizens to Gov. Hubbard. These gentlemen were Joseph Roberts, St. Paul, and ex-state senator Jonathan Simmons, of Little Falls. Major Luce, agent of the Mille Lac Indians, whose duty is to care for them, was, on these representations, made through the governor at Washington, directed by Commissioner Price, of the bureau, to investigate. Major Luce reports, after going to the reservation, that there was no suffering and that Gov. Hubbard had been the victim of false reports. Messrs. Roberts and Simmons, not willing to rest under the charge of making false statements and of misleading the governor,

## FURNISHED AFFIDAVITS

showing the language of the governor transmitting the same to Washington: "When and where Major Luce went upon the reservation, whom he saw, whom he neglected to see, and whom he refused to see, what he inquired about, what he omitted to ask about, and what he refused to talk about, and detailing the actual resources of family after family of the Indians, as actually found in the wigwams."

The following constitute the substance of the affidavits: F. A. Richardson, of Little Falls, the driver who took Major Luce from the point to the reservation says: That on the 7th of January, 1884, he took Major Luce and Rev. J. A. Gillilan from Little Falls to N. P. Clark's Lumbering Camp, near which was an Indian wigwam occupied by Che-no-don. The Indian told Major Luce that he and the rest of the people were very poor this year; that the cook at the camp said he had given that Indian and family food to keep them from suffering; the next day they visited the Lake and saw three Indians and several squaws, but they asked no question regarding the

## CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Two of the Indians recognized Major Luce and wanted to talk with him, and ask the object of the visit; that they were hard up and had nothing to eat. Luce said he had no time to talk to them. They reached Pemberton at 11 p. m. and returned by another route next day. They saw those four Indians and squaws and talked with no others. Mr. Roberts says in his affidavit he had known the Mille Lac Indians since 1850, and has been among them every year since 1882 and never seen them more ragged, ill-clad and poor than those he saw in six days in December, 1883. He details the facts of his taking two of the head chiefs to Little Falls to meet Major Luce on his return, who had been requested by Gov. Hubbard to await for them there, but Luce refused to see them, taking the train away from Little Falls, by which Roberts and the Indians arrived. Mr. Simmons, who is represented in the report of Major Luce to be a creditor of the Mille Lac Indians to the amount of several thousand dollars, swears he informed Luce he had no interest in the matter; that the amount owed him Jan. 1, 1884, by Indians, was less than \$400, and there was

## INDIAN DEBTORS

did not live in the Mille Lac reservation at all. He proves the receipt by Major Luce, of the telegram from the governor, requesting him to wait at Little Falls to meet the Indian chiefs. Mr. Luce now says he sent John N. Silwell, O. W. Sylvester and R. M. Worthington to visit the Indians on their reservation in their wigwams and examine into their actual condition, and the affidavits of the three men above named, that the Indians were in bad condition as to food and clothing. They visited several lodges of chiefs and braves and found the following: In the lodge of Mo-ziv-mo-ny, chief seven persons, a few potatoes, one bushel of corn, two blankets; in the lodge of Wa-wan-de-hic-tug, six persons, four fish, five bushels of potatoes, no flour, blankets; in the lodge of Me-shell 2 families, 10 persons, six pounds flour, one blanket, no rice, fish, pork or other groceries; in the lodge of Co-gosh, seven persons, two quarts of flour, two pounds sugars, four fish, no tea, sugar, rice or potatoes, two blankets;

couldn't find the Indians had any money; saw them

PLEADING WITH THE TRADERS to sell them a little flour on credit. The chiefs and braves they talked with, thirty in number, said that had it not been for the assistance they had received from the traders they would have starved. The Indians said they had heard their agent had been there, but they had not seen him.

Pemberton, the trader on Rum river, where Major Luce spent one night on the reservation, swears there were no Indians about there that night during the Major's stay, and he believes the statement of Stilwell, Sylvester & Worthington to be true. To the last letter, with the affidavits, Commissioner Price responds that "steps have been taken to ascertain the real facts in the case, in order that appropriate action may be taken." His department has sent out a special agent to the reservation. The affidavits from which the above extracts are taken bear very hard—by implication—upon Major Luce. It looks "to a man up a tree," as if the Indians had been outrageously neglected.

## THE OHIO GEYSERS.

William Paul and family, who were driven out of their home in Pownatan, Ohio, by the flood, arrived in this city to-day, says a Wheeling special of the 14th. They confirm the story of sudden appearance of two mud geysers at that place on Sunday afternoon. They say they broke through the earth with a loud report, and when the frightened flood refugees went to the spot from which the noise came they found a dense mass of sand, gravel, mud, and other substances issuing from a hole in the ground about two feet in diameter. The mass was thrown up in the air to a distance of fifty, and at times, by sudden fluctuations, to a height of one hundred feet. The noise made was like the rumbling of a railroad train crossing a bridge. It terrified the inhabitants; and many of them left the vicinity in a condition of great agitation. To add to the general terror another one burst through the ground and began to discharge the same material to a greater height than the first, and soon another appeared. The rapid appearance of these strange phenomena inspired the whole community with terror greater than that which the flood had excited, and many were detained by main force. It soon became apparent that no others would appear, and a second examination was made. A Mr. Ramsay was of the opinion that the discharge was caused by natural gas, and in furtherance of his idea took fire to the place with which to test its illumination capacity. Much to his surprise, there was no illumination when fire applied. He then thrust his hand into the column, and it was almost instantly benumbed. Mr. Paul says that two of the geysers have already disappeared, and he left on Monday night the other was reported as breaking rapidly.

Edward Park, teacher at New Germantown, N. J., suffered most excruciating pains in his abdomen for four months. Last week Doctor Field of Plainfield assisted by Doctor Apgar of New Germantown, found in the appendix veiniformes an abscess, formed around a decayed watermelon seed. The seed was removed by an operation. For a few days he improved, but at last accounts was gradually sinking, and will probably die. The watermelon was eaten at Detroit, Mich., on July 10.

While J. Kimball, teacher of the Second ward district school, of Grand Harbor, Mich., was engaged punishing a scholar named John Van Dourgern for disobedience, two other boys, named James Log and H. Yonkers, got up with the intention of helping Van Dourgern, when thirty-three boys, comprising the whole class, came to the rescue of the teacher, who won the battle after completely wrecking one chair and several other minor things.

A Maiden Lane, New York, jeweler has on exhibition a brilliant ruby which weighs ten and one-half carats. It belongs originally, he says, to a rajah, from whom it was bought by a European potentate of limited jurisdiction, who gave it to a prima donna, who went to Chicago and sang, and was compelled to sell her jewels to pay her bills.

## WINTER WRAPS!

OUR LINE OF FALL and WINTER WRAPS

Is now in store and we are offering at remarkably

## Low Figress

A FINE ASSORTMENT, COMPRISING Jersey Jackets, Coatee, Surtout, Dolman, Russian Circulars.

In Silk, Satin, Mattelasse Beaver, Cassimere and Jersey Cloth.

WE ALSO SHOW NOW A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

## DRY GOODS

In all the new shades and fabrics, among which are

Wool Sateens, Fancy Basket Sulting, Plushes, Velvets, Silks, Satins, Cashmiers, Flannels and the New Wool Brocades

We carry full line of Velvets and Trimmings to match above Goods. Carpets, Blankets, Comforts, and Household Furnishings in Great Variety

W. A. SMITH & CO.,

Hartley Block, Front St., between 5th & 6th.

## Wholesale Liquors

KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO. PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES, AND A FULL LINE OF LIQUORS AND WINES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, BELONGING TO THAT BRANCH OF BUSINESS. A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND. We Sell Also in Quantities of Half Pints and Upwards. Also Full Line of Goods For FAMILY USES, MEDICINAL OR OTHERWISE. Prices Low.

Orders by Mail Receive Careful and prompt Attention. Open until 8:30 P. M., Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Laurel Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, BRAINERD, MINN

## Emma E. French,

DEALER IN

## Confections!

AND

## LUNCHEONS.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Etc.

Fifth Street,

Opposite the Leland House and south of Laurel Street.

This place is NEW, CLEAN NEAT, ORDERLY and FIRST class in all respects.

Give us a trial and be convinced. E. R. FRENCH Agent.

## Grand Addition To Brainerd!

H. GUILLOTT, No. 86 West Front Street.

## Brainerd DyeHouse

I would announce to the public of Brainerd that I have added a Dye House to my establishment and that I am prepared to color old clothes so that they will look like new, by changing the shade to any color desired.

Dresses, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Feathers, Gloves, &c., COLORED TO SUIT THE TASTE OF THE CUSTOMER. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED







## City and County Directory

**CITY OFFICERS.**  
Mayor—B. F. Hartley.  
City Attorney—Leon E. Lam.  
City Treasurer—L. P. White.  
City Clerk—C. A. W. Foster.  
Police—J. G. S. Fernald, J. B. Douglas.  
Chief of Police—Vacancy.  
Police—Wm. Shattell, J. Fulton.  
**COUNCIL.**  
First Ward—Ed. R. French, James Dewar.  
Second Ward—J. S. Gardner, W. Lewis.  
Third Ward—Thos. W. W. Forsthy.  
**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
County Auditor—F. B. Thompson.  
County Treasurer—N. McFadden.  
County Clerk—A. W. Foster.  
Register of Deeds—M. C. McFadden.  
County Attorney—G. W. Holland.  
Surveyor—H. R. B. B. B.  
Coroner—J. C. Boser.  
Supt. of Schools—W. A. Fleming.  
**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**  
J. C. Boser, Chairman; John Martin and James S. Gardner.

## FEDERAL OFFICERS.

U. S. Commissioner—C. B. Sleeper.  
Postmaster—W. W. Hartley.

## LAND OFFICERS.

Register—W. P. Spaulding, Duluth.  
Recorder—J. R. Kelly, Duluth.  
Register—D. H. Freeman, St. Cloud.  
Recorder—J. P. Mitchell, St. Cloud.  
Register—J. P. Mitchell, St. Cloud.

## ASSOCIATIONS.

**BOARD OF TRADE.**—Meets every Monday evening at Board of Trade Rooms, C. B. Sleeper, President; W. W. Hartley, Secy.

**INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICERS.**—W. W. Hartley, President; J. C. Congdon, Secretary. Meets in the Board of Trade Rooms.

**AURORA LODGE NO. 100, A. F. & A. M.**—Held communications at Masonic Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

**A. O. U. W.—BRANDER LODGE NO. 47.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

**I. O. O. F.—REVEREND LODGE NO. 19.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 1.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 2.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 3.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 4.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 5.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 6.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 7.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 8.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 9.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 10.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 11.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 12.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 13.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 14.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 15.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 16.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 17.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 18.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 19.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 20.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 21.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 22.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 23.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 24.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 25.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 26.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 27.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 28.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 29.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 30.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 31.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 32.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 33.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 34.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 35.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 36.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 37.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 38.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 39.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 40.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 41.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 42.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 43.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 44.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 45.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 46.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 47.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 48.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 49.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 50.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 51.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 52.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 53.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 54.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 55.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 56.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 57.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 58.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 59.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 60.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 61.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 62.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 63.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 64.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 65.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 66.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 67.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

**W. C. T. U.—W. C. T. U. LODGE NO. 68.**—Held communications at Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Visiting members cordially invited.

## Local News

Election business begins to boil.

Pop Corn—"on his ear."

At Parker's.

R. R. Wilkins and W. E. Seelye have been in St. Paul the present week.

Prunelles—good for sauce.

At Parker's.

Little Falls is jubilant over the prospect of a flouring mill at that place.

Hickory nuts, figs, dates, lemons, oranges, etc.

At Parker's.

Woodbridge has finally succeeded in defeating the appointment of R. C. Mitchell to the Duluth land office.

Cigars, \$1.15 per box of 50.

At Parker's.

Vote for J. S. Gardner for Mayor and see that your friends all vote the same way.

P. M. Langerquist has been quite ill for some days, but we understand he is a little better.

The third ward sent a solid delegation to the city convention, in favor of J. S. Gardner for mayor.

If you have not registered do so at once, as there remains only two more days in which to do it.

M. A. Donaldson, son of E. N. Donaldson, is visiting with his parents in this city. Mr. D. resides in La Crosse.

Mr. Frank Hubbard has returned from his trip to Iowa and is again at his post behind the counters of Hubbard's cash grocery store.

Ed. R. French has been in St. Paul this week attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. F. is being one of grand officers.

We desire to caution the people against putting any confidence in election canards and other traps that will be sprung at the last moment before election.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the present week are the days for registering for the coming city election. Parties interested should see that this business is attended to in time.

Elder Regan baptized six on Monday night. This makes nine additions to the First Baptist church since the extra meetings began. The meetings are continuing this week with good interest.

The Atkin Age says that the First National Bank of Brainerd has "increased its capital to \$12,500." The paid up capital of the bank is \$50,000, the surplus being \$12,500. The Age man got the cart before the horse.

C. M. Patek who has been visiting in Chicago and St. Louis for a couple of weeks, returned on Wednesday morning. Mr. Patek has a son who is engaged on the Globe-Democrat in the latter city as news editor.

The house on the poor farm of Todd county, which is located near Old Prairie burned Tuesday evening. Nothing was saved except the paupers, who had lived in terrible destitution for some time past, says the Sauk Center Tribune.

The Northern Pacific people report an unusual heavy fall of snow in the Rocky mountains, the same being two or three feet deep. The trains were not stopped by it, though of course they were more or less delayed. They are all right now and on time.

The last K. T. hop before Lent by the Ascalon Commandery will be given at their asylum on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26th. The programme comprises all the old dances and an enjoyable occasion is anticipated for both old and young. Member of the order both in and out of the city are cordially invited. Tickets \$1.50 per couple.

Announcement is made by State Superintendent Kichle as to the holding of seventeen State Teachers' Institutes during the month of March and April. Among the list are the following:

Wilmar, Kandiyohi Co., April 24.

Alexandria, Douglas Co., April 7.

Wadena, Wadena Co., April 14.

Brainerd, Crow Wing Co., April 21.

The Brainerd Tribune reports an interview with Vice President McKim of the Northern Pacific, in which the official predicts that the railroad company will make wonderful improvements in their Brainerd shops early for some time to come. It reminds a person of the Fred Puhler's memorable midnight interview with Villard.

If brother Canfield allows the Transcript man to compare him with Puhler we are mistaken in his punks.

Mr. Fred Waldo, who was conductor on the construction train that first ran into Brainerd from N. P. Junction, is now running a passenger train on the Portage branch of the Wisconsin Central Road. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Waldo's acquaintance on Monday last and passed on hour or so in talking over the exciting times in this city during the first settlement. Mr. W. is considered to be one of the best conductors on that road and is a first class gentleman.

Three passenger trains will be put on the Northern Pacific between St. Paul and Fargo April 1st. One is to leave St. Paul in the morning reaching Fargo at night, and probably will run as far as Livingston to accommodate the travel to the National park. The Pacific express will leave St. Paul at noon, reach Fargo at 8 in the evening, and make the trip to the coast in four days. After the Ainsworth bridge, over the Snake river is completed, the third train will be the Fargo night express, leaving St. Paul at night and arriving there in the morning. Arrangements are in progress to run a train from Chicago to Portland in five days.

The Sauk Center Tribune would feel like a cat in a strange garret if it got out one issue without taking pains to give Brainerd a rub. In its last issue it alludes to "many bad failures" that have occurred in Brainerd in a few weeks. If that sheet will take pains to look matters up it will find that this city is as free from business breaks as any city of its size, and there has been but two firms that have been embarrassed within the past nine months and one of them have again resumed business. There has been three or four saloons that have closed up for lack of business, and that is the extent of the matter.

The fine silver cake basket which has been on exhibition in J. L. Smith's jewelry store, and for which chances have been sold, was drawn on Friday by Miss Minnie Gleason, she being the holder of the lucky number, 73. The article was valued at \$21.

Thursday night at 10:30 a fire broke out in Miss Kate Robinson's millinery store on Laurel street. No one was in the store at the time, and the fire gained considerable headway before it was discovered. Prompt action on the part of the fire department probably saved a large portion of the business part of the city from destruction. Her entire stock was destroyed, but we understand there was an insurance of some \$600 on the stock.

On Tuesday last Mrs. J. O. Stewart who resides on 9th street, went to J. L. Smith's jewelry store to get her gold watch which she had left there to be regulated. She got the watch and started home but when she arrived there she felt for her time-piece and it was gone. The watch was in her pocket but was not attached to a chain when she started home but in some manner it slipped out and fell into the snow or onto the sidewalk, where it was undoubtedly picked up by some passer by. Mrs. S. feels quite badly over the loss of it as it was a Christmas present from her husband, and was valued at \$50. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by returning the same to the owner.

The five mile contest Saturday night drew a full house. Will Jager, Jack Osborne, St. Hall, Al. Leopold, and Ed. Gray. The space between the rope stretched around the hall and the side of the building would not admit of their skating abreast and so they drew lots for position, one behind the other, and started with Jager ahead and Osborne in the rear. This contest was one of most exciting yet and drew forth rounds of applause. Jack Osborne succeeded in passing all the contestants but Jager, but he fell and lost time which put him behind, but he gave Jager a very close rub. The time made by Jager was 27 minutes and 10 seconds, with Osborne a third of a lap behind. The prizes was \$5.00 to the first best and \$3.00 to the second best.

The contest at the rink on Wednesday evening between the ladies for the pair of gold plated skates drew out a large house and resulted in a victory for Miss Hattie Hodgdon. The contestants occupied the floor at 9 o'clock and skated for 15 minutes alone during which time the audience was to decide who was entitled to the prize and write their decision on a slip provided for that purpose at the door, which was deposited in a sealed box or can as they left the hall. On Thursday morning the ballot-box was opened by Henry Cohen, N. H. Ingersoll and St. Hall, and the votes canvassed, the result being 34 ballots cast which were divided as follows:

Miss Hattie Hodgdon.....179

Miss N. McFadden.....27

Miss Rosa Grandelmyer.....55

Miss Kate White.....9

Miss Rosa Guillot.....23

Miss Goodspeed.....2

Miss Bertie Robinson.....9

Miss Lucy Gleason.....7

Miss Annie Steger.....7

Miss Emma Whadam.....5

The skates are to be ordered from Boston and will be here in about two weeks. They are manufactured especially for prize skating and will cost some \$20.

**Crime at Motley.**

Corner McManis, was called to Motley, Tuesday, by telegram to look after the body of a dead woman who had died there the same morning. The coroner found a dead woman and also the body of a newly born child, and elicited the following facts in relation thereto: The woman came to Motley last October and stopped at a well known boarding house in that village where she got along without attracting a great amount of remark until a week ago last Monday, when she exhibited signs of approaching trouble. She, however, denied any thing of the kind and succeeded in allaying suspicion until last Monday, when an examination of her trunk disclosed the dead body of an infant to which she then confessed to have given birth a number of days before. Medical and was at once summoned from Brainerd, but the unfortunate woman died, being beyond the reach of medical assistance. The woman in the case was about 30 years old and her identity unknown. At one time she claimed her name was Ellen Miller and that she came from Long Prairie, and others gave a different name and claimed to be from a different place. An examination of her effects disclose no clue to her former place of residence or name.—Sun.

**City Convention.**

According to the call issued the delegates elected from the different wards assembled at Hartley Hall on Thursday evening in convention for the purpose of putting in nomination officers for the coming election. The meeting was called to order by I. U. White, and W. W. Hartley chosen as chairman and L. H. Dodge secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed consisting of C. C. Lover, F. B. Thompson and R. H. Paine. The committee reported for admission of all delegates who had credentials which gave the first ward two who were invested with power to cast the vote for the full number, nine. This gave Mr. Gardner but nine votes out of the 27, while the aggregate votes in the different ward caucuses held previous stood 413 for Gardner, 151 for Dewar, and 93 for J. H



## CONDENSATIONS.

The Hudson is breaking up. Montreal's ice palace is thawing. Mississippi frost killed the cut-worms.

The Harvard Annex now has forty-eight students. A car load of Mormons left Chattanooga last week for Utah.

Goldberg, the magician, is in the insane ward on Blackwell's island. Pittsburgh has sent a lobby to Washington to oppose the Morrison tariff bill.

Cheap tile low draining lowlands is regarded as one of the causes of the Ohio flood.

San Francisco wants bids for a statue to Key, author of Star Spangled Banner.

Cincinnati has begun to appropriate money to repair flood damages to sewer and water mains.

The Boston cremation company offers to "reduce" any member who pays \$1.50 twelve times.

Miss Tip Saunders has painted a heroic portrait of Simon Kenton, which she wishes the state of Kentucky to buy.

It will be several days before the amount of the defalcation at the Emerson custom house can be ascertained.

Clothing cutters will soon hold a national convention to arrange a uniform rate of wages throughout the country.

Georgia's new capitol is under way. It is 330 feet square and is 300 feet high to the dome. The cost will be \$1,000,000.

Mrs. J. C. Moyes, a well known and highly respected woman, has been missing from Bellville, Ont., since last Monday.

The first breach of promise suit in Chester county, S. C., has been brought against J. P. Ferguson by Miss Lucas for \$20,000.

Jack Loony, a sporting character of St. Louis, and known throughout the country as a prize-fighter years ago, died there yesterday after a lingering illness.

Two Hamilton college seniors were suspended, when the whole class withdrew. The trouble was a refusal to allow a holiday for Prof. North's funeral.

The Cleveland Rolling company's steel works will resume work to-day, and the rail mills on the Monday following, when the entire works will be in operation.

A furious storm was raging in the Sierras near Truckee. The Central Pacific was blockaded, and no trains from the west could get there under thirty-six hours.

The New York Silk exchange has begun its regular annual free distribution of silk worm eggs. These eggs are given only to beginners. Applicants must enclose a three cent stamp.

A telegram from Arequipa, South American, announces that a water-spout has caused immense damage in that city and its environs. The loss is estimated at \$400,000. Several persons were drowned.

Patrick McGowan fatally shot Thomas Sullivan early yesterday morning in a canal street, New York, bar room. The men are Republican ward politicians. The shooting grew out of differences at the recent primary election.

Bob Ford writes to a St. Louis paper to say that he removed Jesse James and is proud of it. Further, "The man that calls me an assassin is a contemptible sneak, and if he wishes to resent it he will find me at the St. James hotel in this city."

Mrs. John R. Taylor fell on a defective sidewalk at Monroe, Mich., and sustained serious injuries. After her recovery she sued the town and recovered \$1,500. Now her husband sues for damages sustained by the loss of his wife's services.

The heaviest gale and rain storm of the season occurred at San Francisco Saturday night. Three hundred yards north of Newhall, and the telegraph north and south is prostrated. No marine casualties.

A tornado visit Petersburg, Va., Wednesday, lasting about fifteen minutes, during which time a large amount of damage was done. The large brick factory of the Battersea Cotton Manufacturing company was damaged so as to render it necessary to stop work.

About 3,000 people assembled at the Diamond mine, Braidwood, Ill., yesterday, to hold memorial services over the spot where (Feb. 15, 1882) some seventy-seven miners lost their lives, forty-nine of whose bodies are still entombed within the dark mine.

Sheriff Allerton has just returned to Mitchell, Dak., from Iowa, having in charge C. H. Ernst, who was indicted at Mitchell for felony, but jumped his bond, leaving O. H. Perry, his bondsman, in default. The prisoner brought plenty of money with him to secure bonds.

Two Paterson, N. J. thieves stole a barrel of sugar from in front of a bakery, and rolled it a mile through the streets. There was a little hole in the barrel through which the sugar leaked. The police followed the trial yesterday to the home of the thieves. The men were arrested and confessed.

Charles Selden, who, as a superintendent of telegraph for the Western Union, has had charge of all lines and offices of the Walsh system, has resigned his place, and on March 1 will assume charge of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company, with headquarters at Baltimore, having charge of the railroad and commercial telegraph business over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company's lines east of the Ohio river, and including the state of Maryland.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

**Tuesday, February 12.**  
Thomas Cheney, for the past seven years editor of The London Times, has passed away.

St. Louis claims to have manufactured last year 23,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which is the record.

Mrs. Mary Lynch, residing in Warren township, Bremer county, Iowa, died at the advanced age of 103 years.

At a banquet in Paris De Lesseps stated the scheme for creating a sea in the desert of Sahara will shortly be realized.

R. J. Moore, George W. Wyatt, the only colored members of the Texas legislature, sat apart from the other members and appear to be spectators merely of the proceedings.

Thomas Kinsella, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, is dead. He was postmaster under President Johnson, a member of congress, and a delegate to three national Democratic conventions. He leaves a large fortune to a wife and five daughters.

**Wednesday, February 13.**  
A new brand of stove-polish has been named in honor of Fred Douglass.

Angusta, Ga., still depends on a volunteer fire department, and an old bell tower to locate fires.

A Youngstown, Ohio, man, named Alcott, went into an employer's office accused him of dishonesty, dying a suicide.

The grand jury at Fargo, D. T., is about to investigate the removal of the capital and look into the acts of Governor Ordway.

Vanderbilt is credited with recent investments in stocks of the roads centering at Chicago, and in coal properties in Pennsylvania.

Oscar Wilde has just completed his lecture tour in Ireland. Miss Lloyd, the young lady whom he is to marry, accompanied him everywhere.

Frank James has been held by the federal court at Kansas City, on a charge of robbing a United States paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala. It is likely he will be tried in Alabama.

**Thursday, February 14.**  
Mrs. Kate Chase, formerly Mrs. Sprague, is traveling in Germany.

The fifty ladies employed in the San Francisco mint receive each \$2.75 a day.

The Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000 for suitable representation at the world's exhibition in New Orleans.

A portrait of Wendell Phillips will be painted for Faneuil hall, Boston, by Mrs. Phillips objects to the erection of a statue.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to New York to have a conference with Gen. Grant. The latter is still forced to wear crutches to get about his house.

A congressional apportionment bill was passed by a strict party vote by the Virginia legislature, giving eight districts to the Democrats and two to the Coalitionists.

An attempt is being made in Boston to break the will of Mrs. Eliza F. Eddy, who left \$40,000 to Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone Blackwell in trust for the woman suffrage cause.

Secretary Lincoln's proposed trip to Chicago has been abandoned, he deeming it proper to give his whole attention to the management and distribution of the award to the flood sufferers.

**Friday, February 15.**  
Gen. Robert Toombs on Wendell Phillips: "He was an infernal machine set to music."

A pool-seller of experience prophesies that this will be the greatest year of racing in history.

Mexico proposes to send to the world's exposition at New Orleans a band of musicians and a corps of cadets.

Three attendants in the State Lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., were arrested for causing the death of a patient.

Bills are before congress asking the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the erection of eighty-nine public buildings.

Seventy-two coal-pits in Pennsylvania, employing 8,000 men, will on Monday resume work at the wages paid last fall.

President Arthur has ordered the promotion of Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for heroic work at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.

Lord Dute has given an order to Miss Edmonia A. Edwards, the American negro sculptress, to execute a marble statue of the Virgin Mary for one of his chapels.

There were 1,676 accidents last year in the Pacific coast railroads, making 133 widows and 512 orphans. There was one death to every 90,000 tons taken out.

A Berlin journal in an editorial on the pork reprisal question, says the bill before congress is directed against Germany alone, and that its passage would result in strong counter measures.

**Saturday, February 16.**  
The Egyptian council of state has been suppressed by official decree.

A whole row of dwellings in Montreal have been vacated because the tenants believed them haunted.

Contracts have been issued for through sleepers and parlor cars between Chicago and San Francisco, over the pioneer route, commencing April 1.

Under the provisions of the Irish tramways act, a company has been formed in London to purchase estates, relieve overcrowded districts, and encourage fixed residence.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

telegraphs that the Indians at Poplar Creek starvation. They have eaten their dogs and horses, the game is destroyed, and many warriors are unable to resist the extreme cold. The rations issued monthly by the government are devoured within a few hours.

**Monday, February 18.**  
Judge Rouge, being in ill-health, has canceled his lecture engagements.

The Chinese imperial council has decided upon a stubborn defense of Bac Ninh. There is talk of Henry Watterson as Mr. Kinsella's successor on The Brooklyn Eagle.

The expression of the wool-growers, now given at Lincoln, Ill., favors the tariff of 1867.

The secretary of the treasury in Mexico has imposed 5 per cent. additional duties on all goods entering after May 15.

The winter packing of hogs in Chicago shows a decrease of 450,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Twenty-one of the thirty-four members of the national Democratic committee are known to be friendly to Chicago in the matter of the convention.

The late Lord Hertford was one of the few persons privileged to make jokes in the queen's presence, and he often caused her to indulge in a hearty laugh.

The editorship of The London Times has been tendered to Leonard H. Courtney, now given at Lincoln, Ill., favors the tariff of 1867.

Mrs. Joseph Cook has entered the lecture field, taking for her theme "The Temples and Tombs of Hindostan," and illustrating her remarks with stereoscopic views.

A committee has been appointed by the Cincinnati chamber of commerce to inaugurate a movement for filling up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood.

In or near the quarantine station at Des Moines, Iowa, are twenty-five head of cattle afflicted with the foot-and-mouth disease, which is said to have sprung from English importations.

At a meeting of the cattle dealers at Des Moines, Iowa, the resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that in the history of our country were our food animals in as healthy condition as at present.

Secretary Frelinghuysen does not credit the cabaretier from Berlin stating that Bismarck has returned to the German minister at Washington the resolution passed by congress on the death of Herr Lasker.

Bismarck has returned the Lasker resolution to the German minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the house of representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall.

The London Times states that there is considerable friction between the Washington and Berlin cabinets.

The United States circuit court at Boston rendered an opinion in the Credit Mobilier against the trustees under Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. Ten million dollars is involved, and the judges agreed that the trustees have received several million which they have not accounted for, and by their negligence, misconduct, and mismanagement the stockholders have suffered loss.

**PROPERTY IN NEWS.**  
Henry Watterson Explains the Scope of the Proposed Legislation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18.—The following interview has been had with Henry Watterson touching the proposed measure of newspaper copyright which Watterson has in charge, and is about to lay before congress. He said: The bill simply operates to protect property in news from piratical concurrent publication.

Q. And how can this be done? A. By a clause in the copyright laws making collected news, the product of skilled labor and capital, exclusive to those who pay for it for twenty-four hours.

Q. Do you mean news exclusively for the Associated Press? A. I mean all news and news of every description and news of every association. Everything about a newspaper office, from a perfect press to a newsman's pot of paste is property, and the law should be within the reach and compass of law. But that which constitutes the real value of newspaper property—its news franchises—costing vast sums of money and years of special enterprise, training and labor, has no legal status whatever. It is practically outlawed.

Anybody can steal it with impunity. The present measure protects it from pirated use and concurrent publication for twenty-four hours.

Q. How will it act upon the custom of copying from one paper by another paper? A. It will not affect that in the least. The twenty-four hours' limitation gives all the latitude needed to honest and legitimate transcriptions from one newspaper to another. The country press is in no way touched, and I can see no other interest on its part than to approve a measure calculated to elevate and dignify the profession of journalism by giving certain legal validity and responsibility to the collection and distribution of news.

That which we call "news" is a modern invention, as much as gutta serena or the reaping machine. It demands the very best and rarest of skilled labor. It involves forecast, organization, and outlay. It is an intellectual and material product. Why has it not the same right to legal recognition and protection as other classes of property? Under existing laws I can make a compilation of telegraphic news matter, and "stealing" this a book, may copyright it, but if I write or wire The Courier-Journal a page of valuable matter, anybody who sees fit to steal and publish it may do so for the cost of the type-setting.

Q. How do you propose to define or describe news to be of copyright? A. I should include all original, special, and general matter exceeding 100 words sent by post or by wire, and embracing original communication of information of any and every description.

Mr. Watterson said he thought he had formulated a measure which would meet all congressional objection and would be constitutional.

**Dynamite Scare.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A few days ago a satchel was checked from Buffalo to Olean, and at the latter place the bag burst open and dynamite ran out. A detective opened the satchel and found forty or fifty pounds of mercuric caps for firing it. Great excitement was caused by these discoveries. Sunday the ownership of the satchel was traced to the door of W. N. Hunt, in Friendship, N. Y., and by means of a telegram he was induced to go to Olean. In the meantime the detective secured a warrant for his arrest from the United States commissioner. After his arrival at Olean Hunt explained the matter in this way: He and John Blackman, of Bolivar, starting for Florida, took with their baggage a quantity of dynamite. They had an idea that it could be used in clearing stumps from new land, and they carried it for that purpose.

The explosive could not be profitably employed. Hunt checked the satchel to Bradford, and subsequently to Olean. A very heavy penalty attached to the offense. In order to make sure of the nature of the compound a dynamite cartridge taken from the box was exploded. It is believed that Hunt will be severely dealt with.

**Don't Like the Retaliating Idea.**  
BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Nord Deutsche Zeitung says editorially: "The bill in regard to high products now before the American congress is calculated painfully to affect Germans who have national interests at heart. The sting of the bill is probably directed against Germany alone. Germany has always maintained a friendly disposition toward America, and does everything possible to show her friendship."

This sudden anti-German attitude of the American exiles in our regret and astonishment. We do not assume that American statesmen are disposed to entertain the opinion that Germany can be induced by reprisals or threats to rescind measures enforced in the interest of public health. An independent government can only rely to any extent on the aid of another country, consisting in increased customs duties and affecting the intercourse of the two countries."

## Professional Cards.

**W. W. HARTLEY,**  
CHAS. STATO KEY AND NEWS  
At the post-office street. Sewing Machines and Organs constantly in stock.

**J. B. DOUGLAS,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
Room 7, Hartley Block, Front Street.

**H. S. ROWLES,**  
SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.  
Office open day and evening.

**BRainerd,**.....MINN.  
**R. K. WHITELY,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,  
Office, Room 2, Sleeper Block.

**BRainerd,**.....MINN.  
**LEON E. LUM,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Real Estate a Specialty.

**BRainerd,**.....MINN.  
**D. H. RIBBEL,**  
DENTIST,  
Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office.

**BRainerd,**.....MINN.  
**C. B. SLEEPER,** E. N. DONALDSON,  
SLEEPER & DONALDSON,  
Attorneys at Law.

**BRainerd,**.....Minnesota.  
**FRATER & FERNALD,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Office, Room 8, Hartley Block.

**BRainerd,**.....MINN.  
**WALTER COURTNEY, M. D.,**  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,  
Office over Calk's Store. Telephone Connection.  
Calls attended promptly day or night.

**BRainerd,**.....MINN.  
**W. A. FLEMING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office with G. A. Keene.

**SLEEPER BLOCK,**.....BRainerd.  
**M. McFADDEN,**  
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent.

Represents none but first-class companies.  
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE.  
**BRainerd,**.....MINN.

**GLEN HOUSE,**  
EAST BRainerd.  
**Mr. C. F. MILLER,** - - - Proprietor.  
Good Board and Clean Beds,  
REASONABLE.  
Weekly Board \$4.50. Per month \$18.00.  
NEAR N. P. HOUSE.

**PATENTS**  
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.  
We are the opposite of the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those who come from WASH. D. C.

Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.  
When patent is granted a drawing of your invention, with claims, your name and address, will be published in the U. S. Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense circulation, AND THE ONLY ONE IN THE PUBLISHED THIS FREE.

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Sup't. of Patent Office, and to all offices of the U. S. Patent Office. For Circular, adv. vice terms, and references to actual clients, yet at own state or county, write to  
C. A. SNO-W & CO.,  
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**Milk! Milk!**  
Delivered daily to any part of the City in any quantity desired.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed.**  
Headquarters at Dan Smith's.

**C. H. CONGDON.**  
**ON TRIAL**  
3 Months for 20 Cents

**THE FARMERS' TRIBUNE**  
(Lately known as the Farmers' Union and Weekly Tribune), is now the Largest and Best weekly paper published or circulated in the Northwest. It perfectly combines the good points of a Complete, Entertaining, Readable Newspaper and an Agricultural and Rural Carriage edited and adapted to the wants of the general Farmer, the Stock-raiser, the Dairyman, and the Wool-grower of the Northwest. Full and trustworthy market reports are made a specialty.

Regular Subscription Price—\$1.15 per year.  
All postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the publishers. Each year a subscriber can reduce the cost of his annual subscription by clubbing THE TRIBUNE with his local or county paper.

For a limited period THE FARMERS' TRIBUNE will be sent to any address 12 weeks for 20 Cents. This special and temporary offer is made for the single purpose of introducing this enterprising and improved paper to thousands of farmers who do not take it.

A convenient way to order the paper under this special offer is for one person to select the names of four neighbors with whom and remit one dollar for the 5 cent subscription. The paper will be sent to each of the four, and the subscriber will be equally acceptable. Try THE FARMERS' TRIBUNE and judge for yourself of its value.

**THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,**  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## "Crack-Proof" RUBBER BOOTS

**LUMBERMEN'S OVERS.**  
Patented by Goodyear Rubber Co. Dec. 9, 76.  
The lines show Pure Rubber Springs, made in the goods, making them crack-proof.  
**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**  
To Test the Quality of Rubbers.

With your thumb nail pick the edge of the sole. If made of pure rubber, it will be elastic and will not crumble. If made of cheap, old goods, it will pick off and crumble, and will not wear one-half the time that it would if made of pure rubber.

All Rubber Shoes or Boots stamped on the sole or heel with this stamp are made of pure rubber.

For sale by Boot and Shoe Dealers.  
**GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,**  
27 & 29 E. Third Street, MILWAUKEE.  
The only store in Wisconsin or Minnesota connected with Goodyear Rubber Co., New York.

**Metropolitan Hotel,**  
BRainerd, MINN.  
**BASEMENT HARTLEY BLOCK.**

**A First-Class HOTEL.**  
BEST TABLE IN THE CITY.

**Good Sleeping Rooms**  
—AND—  
**SAMPLE ROOMS.**  
Charges Moderate.

**C. W. INGRAHAM,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**Great Bargains**  
**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul**  
RAILWAY

**Real Estate.**  
300 LOTS. 300

Residence and Business Lots  
For Sale on the most reasonable Terms to suit investors.

Monthly Payments on residence lots. Small payments in advance.

**C. B. SLEEPER.**  
has concluded to put the balance of his lots in Sleeper's Addition, south of the new railroad shops, and in Sleeper's Park Addition, between 7th street and Broadway, with several choice business lots on Front street on to the market, and invites the attention of purchasers to these rare locations, and favorable terms. The laboring man especially requested to examine plats.

Call on C. B. SLEEPER or GEO. A. KEENE, Sleeper Block, Brainerd, Minn.

**BRainerd HOUSE,**  
Front St., Brainerd.

**BUNDY & RUNS, Prop's.**  
Good Accommodations for the Traveling Public.

A share of the public patronage solicited.  
**N. COULD,**  
Tailor & Draper

AND DEALER IN  
**FINE GOODS**  
FOR SUITINGS.

First class work and perfect fits warranted.  
**NO. 6. SLEEPER BLOCK.**

**5th. Billiard Parlor**  
W. MARTIN, Proprietor.

**CHOICE Wines, Liquors**  
and Cigars.

**Martin's Restaurant,**

No Cough Remedy was ever placed upon the market that has so quickly and so firmly gained the confidence of the public as the

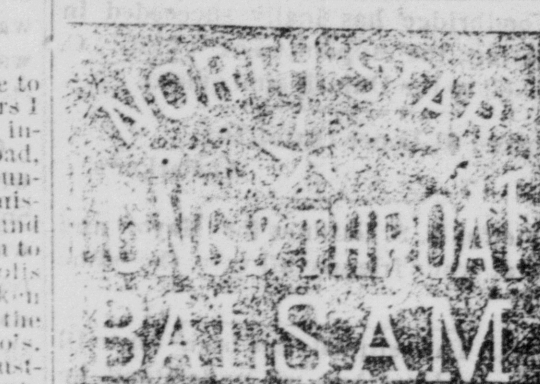
## North Star Lung & Throat Balsam.

No one is better able to give an opinion as to the real merits of a medicine than the dealer who is selling it. We print a few on this sheet (all we have room for.) We have hundreds more of the same sort, all going to show that the remedy

**Has No Equal in Popularity with the Public.**

### Extraordinary Cure.

I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to make this statement. For over three years I had been suffering very badly. It had increased on me so much and so long, so that physicians who examined me pronounced my lungs diseased. I was refused admission into hospitals, and on the ground of my lungs being diseased, and I began to think I was going to die. I was in a desperate condition that I concluded to go in and see if they had anything that would give me temporary relief. I had tried everything I could hear of without effect, and had very little confidence in finding anything, but being desperate I thought I would try a cure. They recommended their North Star Lung and Throat Balsam. I bought a bottle, and after using it a few days, I felt much better. I consider that I am entirely well, and give the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam full credit for it.



It is purely Vegetable.  
It removes all inflammation.  
It cures all Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all Lung Diseases.  
It is sold on a guarantee.  
If not relieved, your money will be refunded.  
Ask your Druggist or Store-keeper for it.

I have sold the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam for fifteen years and can say that I never heard a word of complaint. I guarantee every bottle I sell, and have never had a bottle returned as not proving satisfactory.

E. P. SWEET, Druggist,  
1200 Western Ave., Minneapolis.

We have sold the medicines manufactured by Spink & Co. for the last three years, and have never heard a word of complaint. We especially recommend their North Star Lung and Throat Balsam as being the best selling article and giving the best satisfaction of any cough medicine we ever handled.

HALLIN & PETERSON, Druggists,  
Cambridge, Isanti Co., Minn.

We have sold the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam for the past two years. There is no cough remedy on our shelves that gives better satisfaction, and we can conscientiously recommend it to the public.

MATHIS & FRIEDLANDER, Druggists,  
505 Washington Avenue, Minneapolis.

We have sold the North Star Lung and Throat Balsam for the last two years and are pleased to say that it has given universal satisfaction.

MARTELL & JOHNSON, Druggists,  
Rush City, Minn.

I have sold large quantities of North Star Lung and Throat Balsam, and it gives me pleasure to say that it has given universal satisfaction.

J. B. MARTIN, Druggist,  
223 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis.

## DON'T FAIL TO GIVE THIS REMEDY A TRIAL.

For Sale By **McFADDEN & JOHNSON.**

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

**C. B. SLEEPER,**  
Attorney-at-law, Real Estate Agent & Clerk of Court  
MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION.  
GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET.